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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

A Good Week in the World

India's Constitution Grows

Turk Meets Greek—Hurroo!

Reading, Laval, and Much Talk

Sir Thomas, Best-Loved Loser

Do Duty, No Dole—Lamont

THE working week ends and the nations will rest, recreate, reflect. Six days have brought trials and triumphs. The dove of peace is still over the Orient. Airplane firing is reported from the neighborhood of Mukden, but Japan's answers at Geneva have led the League to believe the issue shifts from camps to courts. Britain, preparing for an election, feels the inflation from the going of gold. France, about to send its Premier to America, counts its yellow metal and sees no good in an international money conference now. A German newspaper brings out a 32-page edition showing benefits of actual and active coöperation with France. Spain goes ahead with its constitution, forbidding unions for public officials. The United States plans for its unemployed, cuts federal budget figures, wrestles with economics as well as economies. The week shows more patience than politics, more gains than slips. Unity grows. It is to whistle.

¶ London's Round Table Conference begins to give form to the proposed constitution for India. A legislature is provided with members both from democratic British India and the autocratic native states. The former will be elected by popular vote; the princes will name their members in their own royal way. Proportionate representation is the basis of much arguing. And some proud princes have not said they will approve any federation at all. But the conference proceeds, the picture fills—and the tremendous shadow of little Mr. Gandhi overhangs it all.

¶ President Venizelos of Greece receives Premier Ismet Pasha and Foreign Minister Tewfik Rushdi Bey of Turkey and all Athens joins in jubilation. The new accord between the two countries is ratified. Newspapers point out that the Ægean Sea has found pacification after centuries of agitation. While international conferences to reduce armaments are multiplying, Greece and Turkey do their own limiting on a basis of mutual confidence. A corner of the pugnacious Balkans leading the peace parade and proud of the fact. It should be.

¶ Lord Reading, British Foreign Minister, prepares to go to Paris to hold important conversations with the French Premier before M. Laval sails for the United States. On gold, war debts, disarmament, war prevention and other subjects. M. Laval will know the English point of view as well as the French when he visits President Hoover. He will be equipped with knowledge as well as eloquence when he talks—which helps any conversation.

¶ Mr. James Ramsay MacDonald goes to Seaham Harbor to plead with his Labor constituents the justice of his renomination for Parliament. They turn him down and he returns to London to go on being Prime Minister of Great Britain. But if he can't get back in at the bottom he can't go on directing the nation from the top. Politics is a big thing; only less big than the man it now mauls for standing by his convictions.

¶ Sir Thomas Johnstone Lipton was called the "world's best loser." Five times he tried to lift the America's Cup with his fast yachts and failed. But while failing he won the affectionate admiration of Americans and good sportsmen everywhere. He succeeded in business, then carried zest, competition and capital over into play. He was a law-giver who made leisure something that other business men could enjoy unashamed. He was a knight, but his friends say he needed no knighting to make him a nobleman.

¶ Financier Thomas W. Lamont tells a New York gathering some great truths. Countless pockets are empty, millions are out of work, but the social consciousness of communities is awakening. A sizable minority is idle, but while the majority has cash and consciousness there'll be a way. In effect he gives this ringing message to the country: Do your duty and there'll be few difficult days; fail to do your duty and there'll be a dole.

¶ Gov. James Rolph of California confers gold medals on two heroes, Taki and Kentucky Boy III. Taki, a Belgian shepherd dog, carried messages into the firing zone throughout the World War. Kentucky Boy, an Airdale, gave alarm when a crowded Hollywood theater caught fire. The hearts of millions will warm when they hear of these medals. Like guilty creditors, we start when reminded of what we owe dogs. Long ago, tradition has it, the man and the dog made compact to stand by each other. And a dog just doesn't forget.

Lag in 5-Year Plan Brings Soviet Change

By the Associated Press

Moscow, Oct. 3

MOSEI RUKHIMOVICH was removed today as Commissar of Communications and Transport and Nicholas Andreev, Commissar of Workers and Peasants Inspection, was appointed to succeed him.

This is the first important change in the Government for some time and apparently was designed to improve the lagging transportation system, development of which has dropped behind the Five-Year Plan schedule.

Europe in Flux With Challenge To New Order

Peoples Refuse Thralldom of Past or Present in Facing Questions

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—The European scene presents a curious spectacle of change. It would be preposterous to expect a return to the conditions of 1927 or 1921, much less of 1913. History does not, in that sense, repeat itself. Those who are expecting to go back to the "good old times" are oblivious to the nature of the transformation of Europe. And when Europe—to which I confine my attention—is said, the world is implied.

This is not just an ordinary crisis which will pass, leaving things very much as they were. What is happening will, in after years, be compared with the series of events which are called the Renaissance or the Reformation. The precise outcome of the process of fermentation cannot be forecast. It is difficult indeed to see on what lines we are moving. But that we are emerging from the old into the new has now become apparent.

If there is to be no return to former days, neither is there to be any stereotyping of these present days. Those who suppose that Europe was somehow settled once and for all at Versailles are mistaken. Europe will not keep still. It is not to be arbitrarily divided and controlled. It cannot be subjected to laws written in documents which are dubbed treaties. It is in flux.

Tried to Peg Things

The sooner this fact is recognized generally the better it will be for Europe. Many of the difficulties of these post-war years have arisen through a misunderstanding of the tremendous revolution, which was not provoked by, but precipitated by the World War. The war itself was probably a consequence, not a cause of the twentieth century revolution.

After it was over and Europe was cut up territorially afresh, the efforts of politicians were largely directed to fixing the status quo. They thought that with certain modifications, certain adjustments, Europe could be stabilized. They have fought for 12 years to peg things down. They have tried to avert change, to suppress change, and to ignore change.

Now the truth can no longer be concealed. The old institutions, the old beliefs, the old habits of thought are outgrown. They have been shattered, and it is just as useless to try to fit them on Europe again as it would be to fit the clothes of a boy on a man.

Nations can no longer just be nations, living to themselves and for themselves. Tariffs in Europe are obviously condemned, though each country clings to them. Armaments, defensive and offensive, though they are maintained as strongly as ever, are clearly in their actual form out of keeping with the new conditions. Finances are no longer the affair of this or that people—they concern

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

COLOMBIA CURBS OUTFLOW OF MONEY

BOGOTA, Colombia, Oct. 3 (By U. P.)—President Enrique Olaya Herrera, using the new extraordinary powers granted him by Congress, issued a decree yesterday limiting the amount of money which may be sent from Colombia to citizens residing abroad. The decree was interpreted as an effort to help prevent the outflow of money from the country. Heads of families, under the degree, may receive a maximum of $250 per month, their wives $150 and each child $100. Colombians studying at foreign universities may receive $150 per month from this country.

Another decree formed a board to study existing rentals, with a view to reducing some of them.

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PRESS SUPPORTS FRANCO-GERMAN RAPPROCHEMENT

Evening Paper in Berlin Publishes Supplement on Peace Theme

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Oct. 3—One of the most courageous and impressive steps on behalf of better friendship between Germany and France was taken last night by a leading Berlin evening paper, Acht Uhr Abendblatt, by publishing a 32-page supplement in favor of Franco-German rapprochement.

Its front page shows two figures representing Germany and France laying the foundation stone of better understanding, while across the top the words are printed, "Two nations and one thought."

These words ringing from the lips of newspaper venders throughout Berlin last night brought home very clearly to the population of the German capital the possibility of friendship between Germany and France which many generations believed to be unfeasible.

"Remove the Obstacles"

The visit of the French statesmen, M. Pierre Laval and M. Aristide Briand, to Berlin last Sunday proved to the German people that their country and France can maintain normal relations and last night's newspaper enterprise has deepened this conviction and dealt another blow against the theory of a "hereditary enemy."

"Remove the obstacles" is the heading of the supplement's first page. The goal is worth while, writes Dr. Leopold von Hoesch, the German Ambassador to Paris, and M. Pierre de Margerie, former French Ambassador to Berlin, declares there is no ground to despair that it will be reached.

No one disputes the necessity of Franco-German coöperation, but many disagree as to the best way to remove lack of confidence, which is still the biggest obstacle, according to Herr Paul Loebe, Speaker of the German Reichstag, while M. André Françols-Poncet, the new French Ambassador to Berlin, heads his contribution with one word, "confidence."

These two articles appear in French on another page—a most unusual procedure in the newspaper world.

Wall Only Imaginary

The wall separating Germany and France is only imaginary and vastly overemphasized, M. André Guide, famous French writer, declares.

The French and German people are perfectly willing to live together in peace in the tenor of countless contributions. All that is needed is better acquaintance with one another's habits and ways of thinking, it is stated time and again. Here the German and French press share a great responsibility, leading German and French editors and newspaper correspondents declare.

Prominent men in business point out that in the economic sphere the closest coöperation already exists. Many national industries long ago commenced to ignore the Franco-German frontier.

The photographic material of the supplement speaks with equal fervor on behalf of obliteration of the past. Tanks are confronted by tractors, troop transports by goods trains, battlefields by grain fields.

Countless practical suggestions are made for reaching a better understanding, such as closer supervision of school books, coöperation of German and French parliamentary deputies, establishment of a Franco-German Chamber of Commerce, and Franco-German student organizations.

All in all, 60 prominent Germans and Frenchmen write on behalf of friendship.

Australian Lizard Has Chaplin Walk

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aust.—The recent arrival at London's Zoological Gardens of a group of frilled lizards from Australia will introduce to Londoners one of Australia's most curious examples of wild life.

The animal grows to a length of about three feet, the frill sometimes extending nine inches from the neck.

According to the London Daily Telegraph, "when the animal extends its frill, it also opens its jaws wide disclosing a saffron yellow mouth . . . and although provided with large sharp teeth the animal never attempts to bite. On having completed this amazing performance the frilled lizard rises on its hind legs and with the body slightly bent forward, moves off at a gait reminiscent of Mr. Charles Chaplin."

Quota System for Japanese Backed by American Business

Improvement of Trade Relations and Augmentation of Mutual Good Will Sought—Move Started by Portland Chamber of Commerce

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3—American business took action today to heal the breach between the United States and Japan which has obscured their relations since passage of the so-called "Japanese exclusion law" in 1924.

The committee on immigration of the United States Chamber of Commerce recommended that the quota system of controlling immigration be applied to Japan, China, and other Oriental nations both on the ground that it would materially improve commercial relations and "on the higher ground of retaining and augmenting good will."

The report is in complete accord with recommendations made in the final report of the former Secretary of Labor, James J. Davis, now Senator from Pennsylvania, which had considerable support in Congress at the time. The additional weight of American business on the side of reconciliation with this Pacific neighbor is thought to give the measure a real chance of being passed by the next Congress.

Immigration from Japan under the quota system would be approximately 185 annually and from China 105 annually, the report said.

Initiated by business men on the Pacific coast, namely the Portland Chamber of Commerce, the report was submitted today to the full board of directors of the United States Chamber, which gave the measure its approval and in turn turned it over to the executives of the chamber for action.

The report argues that granting of a quota to the Oriental nations would not only aid trade and improve friendly relationships, but would also make possible the elimination of smuggling by which more aliens now enter the United States from those countries than would be admitted legally under a quota. The

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FRANCO-BRITISH TALK TO PRECEDE VISIT OF LAVAL

Conversations With Hoover to Have Background of London's Views

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Oct. 3—Preparatory to the departure of the French Prime Minister, M. Pierre Laval, for the United States Oct. 16, important Franco-British conversations are announced to take place next week when the Marquis of Reading, British Foreign Minister, visits Paris. He will probably arrive next Wednesday, accompanied by Lady Reading, and will stop at the British Embassy.

As Lord Reading has never before served as Foreign Minister, he desires through a visit to Paris to become acquainted with M. Laval and other members of the French Government. His visit is expected to be specially productive of results in view of the common interest which Great Britain and France have in arriving at a definite understanding with the United States on such questions as war debts, reparations and disarmament.

Official circles in the United States will no doubt welcome these preliminary Franco-British conversations since they will enable M. Laval to speak in Washington with full knowledge of the British attitude on questions discussed.

Lord Reading has had an important rôle in formulating the financial policies of the British Government and is therefore especially qualified to discuss with M. Laval and the Finance Minister, M. Pierre Etienne Flandin, any steps which may jointly be taken by France and the United States in contributing toward amelioration of the world's monetary, financial and economic conditions.

The British Government is known to favor the early holding of a world conference on the gold question. Official circles in France and the United States are not as a whole favorable to such a proposal, and Lord Reading's visit to Paris may have as one of its objects to interest France and indirectly the United States in assembling financial experts from the various countries to elucidate some scheme for evening up distribution of the precious metal.

Another subject of discussion during Lord Reading's visit will doubtless be the proposed consultative agreement supplementing the Briand-Kellogg pact in such a way as to provide for common action against any state which might become an aggressor in precipitating war. France has repeatedly expressed its willingness to conclude some such agreement, provided both England and the United States are parties thereto. It is thought here that such an agreement would have little value if adhered to only by Great Britain or the United States, and not by both.

The American Ambassador, Mr. Walter E. Edge, is now engaged in a series of conversations with leading members of the French Government, preparatory to M. Laval's visit to Washington. He conferred yesterday with M. Aristide Briand, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

GENEVA HEARS ALL NOW QUIET IN MANCHURIA

Reports From Far East, However, Tell of Fresh Japanese Attack

While League delegates at Geneva are professing satisfaction with Japan's explanations and answers to the Chinese demands—so much so that it is thought likely that the League Council meeting proposed for Oct. 14 to deal with the Manchurian dispute may not now be held—news from Manchuria presents a less reassuring picture. Japanese airplanes, according to reports, have bombed and destroyed Chinese barracks at Paishan-Chengtse on the Mukden-Hailing railway after being fired on by the Chinese while so far from relaxing its grip on the occupied zones of Manchuria, Japan is reported to have occupied Newchwang, a strategic point on the South Manchurian railway.

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Oct. 3—Progress in informal negotiations between the Chinese and Japanese delegates which are taking place here during the interim before the next Council meeting, was marked yesterday by publication of the Japanese explanations and answers to the Chinese demands. So satisfactory were the answers regarded, and with the disturbances in Manchuria appearing gradually to pass from an international to a civil sphere, it is likely the Council may not meet Oct. 14.

The Japanese reply answers two points of fact frontally. The Chinese had requested release of their citizens and property seized by the Japanese military. The Tokio Government replies to the League that "no Chinese civilian has been arbitrarily arrested. Property has been strictly respected and protected. Special measures of protection have been taken to prevent any damage to public buildings and valuable monuments. Naturally, as order is restored, all these measures will be repealed."

The Chinese had demanded an explanation of the alleged aerial bombing of railway trains on the Peiping line.

Japan states that no train was bombarded, but that on Sept. 24, some Japanese airplanes being fired upon by 30 ambushed Chinese soldiers, retaliated with some 15 machine gun bullets. The train was in close proximity, but Japan insists that the airplane carefully placed the line of fire parallel to the train, causing absolutely no damage.

Regarding the situation in Mukden, Japan informs the Council committee that Chinese units are being formed to which Japanese gendarmes are transferring police duties. Japanese sentries in Mukden are being replaced by policemen, the Japanese say, and already practically all guards are withdrawn.

Bombing of Chinese Barracks Is Reported From South Manchuria

CHANGCHUN, Manchuria, Oct. 3 (AP)—Reuters News Agency reported today that Japanese airplanes had bombed and destroyed Chinese barracks at Paishan-Chengtse, on the Mukden-Hailung Railway, yesterday, after they had been fired on by Chinese troops estimated to number 5000. The casualties were estimated at 300. Sixty bombs were dropped.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 3 (AP)—Advices from the theatre on the Sino-Japanese controversy said Japanese troops had occupied Newchwang, strategic point on a branch line of the Japanese operated South Manchurian Railway.

Both Japanese and Chinese press dispatches agreed that the Japanese military was not relaxing its grip on the occupied zones of Manchuria.

Japanese reports asserted the troop movements were protective expeditions allegedly necessitated by widespread lawlessness in Southern Manchuria, but the Chinese countered with the statement that the Japanese were responsible for such conditions because their occupation of the areas in question had destroyed the machinery for the maintenance of order.

Stars of the Jungle and Zoo Provide New Talent for Talkies

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON — The adoption of "talkies" by three widely different institutions—the London School of Oriental Studies, the Zoological Gardens, and a big coöperative store—has emphasized the important rôle that sound films are playing in daily life apart from their exhibition in picture theaters.

The first language instruction film, showing the secrets of English speech and the difficulties which hinder foreigners from mastering it, was prepared by Mr. A. Lloyd James, lecturer in Oriental studies.

Jungle sounds, the click of the Kaffir, the lisp of the Indian, illustrate the basis of speech as it affects the English language. A committee of language teachers and expert phoneticians are examining the possibilities of its further development and application.

At London's Zoo in Regent Park, talkies of the animals are proving a popular innovation. Many people found that they could not manage to see everything in one day's visit, and the problem was, "Should the hippos or the hyenas be left out?" Now they can plan their program to include everything—some in real life and the rest on the screen.

Often the animals are more amusing as caught by a patient camera man with unlimited time at his disposal than they are when surrounded by a crowd of admirers expecting them to perform for the company.

Finally a theater to accommodate 800 people has been included in the plans for the building of the new stores of the Royal Arsenal Cooperative Society at Peckham.

REPORT PLACES 'JOBS SAFETY' ON NATIONAL BASIS

Voluntary National Planning Board Is Urged on U. S. Trade Chamber

By RICHARD L. STROUT

Staff Correspondent Special From Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3—Establishment of a national economic planning system, including representation of both business and government, was recommended today to the board of directors of the United States Chamber of Commerce by its committee on continuity of business and employment. Mr. Henry I. Harriman, of Boston, chairman of the New England Power Association, is chairman of the committee.

The plan proposes to set up, for the first time, a program under which business and government will cooperate in an attempt to do away with severe economic depressions like the present or at any rate to diminish their destructive effects. It was prepared in consultation with some 200 executives of leading business enterprises.

Members of the committee who have studied the entire question of business cycles and possible remedies for depression since last February indicated that the national economic planning proposal was considered by the committee one of the most vital matters before it.

If the present far-reaching proposal is accepted by the chamber's board of directors, it will be ordered sent for referendum to the more than 15,000 member organizations, representing 1,000,000 corporations, firms and business men over the nation.

Seeks Ways to Safeguard Jobs

The committee, it is indicated, gives particular attention to the distressing effects of unemployment and directs its recommendations largely toward methods of providing more stable employment conditions at all times. The report devotes considerable space to individual efforts at employment stabilization, and recommends that attempts be made to extend these individual efforts to entire industries.

In part, this was the proposal made by Mr. Gerard Swope, president of the General Electric Company, before the National Electrical Manufacturers' Association in New York, Sept. 16, when he proposed stabilization of production, consumption and finally employment by industries.

Members of the committee and officers of the chamber strongly advocate voluntary planning by business in its stabilization program rather than compulsory action by governmental edict.

The report, it is understood, contains a discussion of the present-day effects of the antitrust laws and goes so far as to propose legislative action which would permit a measure of individual coöperation that it is asserted would aid industry to stabilize, while at the same time protecting the interests of the public.

A separate report to the board of directors urges all chambers of

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Greeks Welcome Turkish Envoys On Return Visit

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Oct. 3—Even refugees from Asia Minor turned out to give an enthusiastic reception to the Turkish Premier, Gen. Ismet Pasha, and to Foreign Minister Tewfik Rushdi Bey, who arrived here this morning to return the visit of M. Eleutherios Venizelos, Premier of Greece, who went to Angora a year ago to exchange ratifications of an accord signed on that occasion.

In addition to officials, the populace was present in force when the distinguished guests arrived. Former soldiers, refugees, local inhabitants, all participated.

According to newspapers, the past year has proved that Greco-Turkish friendship has a more solid basis than expected. The Ægean Sea, one paper writes, has found final pacification after a century of agitation, and while international conferences are being multiplied to discover a way to reduction of armaments, Greece and Turkey have succeeded in establishing mutual confidence, leading to limitation of armaments and consequently to savings in expenditures. The ministers leave Tuesday. Most of their time will be occupied in sight-seeing. There will be an official banquet tonight.

Supporter of Reforms In American Courts

Underwood

WILLIAM D. MITCHELL

Mitchell Asks For Simpler Court System

Attorney-General Speaks at Dedication of Yale Law Quadrangle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 3—Simpler judicial machinery, more efficient and speedy than present systems, was advocated by Mr. William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General, here today to strengthen the arm of enforcement officials and remove the present incentive for them to overstep "proper limits" in seeking to apprehend criminals.

Mr. Mitchell spoke at the dedication of Yale University's Sterling Law Quadrangle, a $4,000,000 group of buildings provided for in a bequest of Mr. John W. Sterling, a graduate in the class of 1864.

The Attorney-General voiced a defense of prosecutors against recent attacks upon their methods of enforcing the laws.

"Our system of administration of criminal justice is being vigorously assailed," he said. "There are two sides to this problem. There is the very difficult task of detecting and convicting the modern criminal, equipped as he is with the latest scientific inventions. On the other hand is the need that prosecuting officials refrain from illegal or harsh methods or the infringements of rights guaranteed even to criminals by our constitutions.

Evaluates Recommendations

"What is the impression left in your minds by recent public discussions of these subjects? Search your recollections for definite, concrete practical proposals for legislation affecting our judicial procedure which has a reasonable chance of being accepted by our legislatures, measures that will speed up cases, prevent delays and pettifogging defenses, and make criminal justice quicker and surer.

"It is true there have been some, but the emphasis in the public mind has been on nicer treatment of desperadoes by prosecuting officials. Law officers do not prefer harsh or illegal measures. Such lawless methods as are sometimes used are born of difficulty in apprehending and convicting criminals. Instead of pampering the evildoer, why not strengthen the arm of the prosecutor, give him simpler, more efficient and speedy judicial machinery, so that the incentive for him to overstep the proper limits will disappear.

"I am not one of those who believe that our administration of civil and criminal justice in this country is a disgrace to civilization. Faults there are, which can and should be cured, but after all, are we not too much inclined to blame the system and the law rather than the persons who administer them?

Overstudy of Lawyers

"We are told the English system is superior to our own, yet the training, traditions and standards of their bench and bar have more to do with the results than their rules. Give the British bench and bar our own system and they would do quite well with it. Bring theoretical perfection to our own system, and with our present standards and personnel, we would fall short of satisfactory results.

"No doubt we have too many lawyers. The United States, with three times the population of Great Britain, has seven times as many lawyers. This causes a lowering of professional standards under eco-

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ROADS SEEK FOUR-SYSTEM RAIL MERGER

Lines Submit Plan to I. C. C. Involving 50,000 Miles and $10,000,000,000

FIVE-TRUNK PLAN ASKED AMENDED

N. Y. C., Pennsylvania, B. & O., and Chesapeake & Ohio Want Final Decision

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3—After 10 years' controversy, the four chief eastern railroad trunk lines today submitted to the Interstate Commerce Commission plans for inter-system mergers involving 50,000 miles of rail and properties worth around $10,000,000,000. They ask the Interstate Commerce Commission to accept an eastern rail consolidation of four systems instead of five, and to amend its own plan calling for five.

The roads concerned are the New York Central, Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio and Chesapeake & Ohio, and they approach the commission for a final decision. If the commission accepts the amendment as the carriers propose it, hearings will be held, after which the commission will presumably announce whether it accepts the amendment.

As proposed here the four systems would be made up principally as follows:

Baltimore & Ohio as at present, to which would be added Ann Arbor, Atlantic City, Buffalo & Susquehanna, Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh, Jersey Central, Reading, Western Maryland, Chicago & Alton, Lehigh & Hudson River and Monon; Chesapeake & Ohio as at present, which already has absorbed Hocking Valley, to which would be added Nickel Plate, Pere Marquette, Erie and subsidiaries, Bessemer & Lake Erie, Chicago & Eastern Illinois, Wheeling & Lake Erie and Lehigh Valley; Pennsylvania Railroad as at present, to which would be added Long Island, West Jersey & Sea Shore; Detroit, Toledo & Ironton; Wabash and Norfolk & Western.

The New York Central as at present, to which would be added Lackawanna, Ulster, and Delaware.

Other points follow:

The Virginian is to be jointly owned and operated by the Pennsylvania and the Chesapeake & Ohio. The New York Central is to have joint rates and through routes over it.

Allocation of various so-called bridge lines in fractional interests among the four parties is provided. This provides equal and open access to the New England gateways and to the Pittsburgh district to all.

Various trackage rights and allocations of short lines are given.

The prices to be paid for stocks to be acquired under this plan are not mentioned.

The petition does not ask for the Pennsylvania, any trackage rights over Nickel Plate. The Pennsylvania refrains from pressing this claim in consideration of the fact that the New York Central refrains also from pressing certain other claims.

Allocation of terminal facilities and interchange tracks on the west shore of the Hudson River at New York makes possible the operation of passenger trains of the Van Sweringen lines into Pennsylvania Station in New York.

The total mileages of the four eastern systems, and the investment, would compare as follows:

Baltimore & Ohio, 11,000 miles, $3,000,000,000; Chesapeake & Ohio, 12,500 miles, $2,500,000,000 investment; Pennsylvania, 16,500 miles, $7,300,000,000 investment; New York Central, 13,000 miles, $2,500,000,000 investment.

Pay Cuts 'Raised' For British Navy

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 3—A new scale of pay to alleviate the hardships which were brought dramatically to the Admiralty's attention during the naval strike a fortnight ago, were announced today.

This sets seamen will receive 3s. 9d. instead of 3s. as originally proposed, and leading seamen 4s. 9d. instead of 4s. 4d. Other emoluments for these ranks remain as before.

The effect of the change is that no one's pay will be cut more than 10 per cent. The original cut proposed was 25 per cent. This carries out the promise made by the Prime Minister in the commons during the debate on the subject.

In addition, certain special "hard cases," when men have married before the age of 25, will be alleviated through certain funds at the disposal of Admiralty.

LOAN BILL VETOED IN COSTA RICA

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, (By U. P.)—A bill providing for the floating of bonds to the sum of 250,000 colones to be administered by local governmental juntas, the proceeds of which were to be used in highway construction, has been vetoed by President Don Cleto Gonzalez Victor.

The President has offered, however, to sanction the proposal if changes agreed to by minor congress as to the particular roads to be constructed and repaired.

Pay All Workers 50 Cents Morgan Week And See Things Hum, Is Green's Idea

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (AP)—Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, believes an increase of 50 cents in the weekly wage of all persons would do more to speed up industrial prosperity than wage cuts, he said today.

Writing in the American Federationist published today, he declared that wage cuts "do not reduce selling prices in full proportion" and "do not encourage manufacturers to reduce prices to furnish employment for more workers."

"Communities, too, plunge into a slump down to lower or high wage levels," he said. "Even wage-cut relief plans to which there are many objections, have some merit when wages have been reduced, efficient management has increased all manner of economies, in production, buying and sales.

"Now will price cuts justify wage reductions. Relatively the wage-earner will lose more in purchasing power than he gains by lower prices.

"The general thing, he added, is to maintain confidence which starts buying."

"We must stimulate and encourage buying," he said. "Not by any reckless spending on the part of the people, but by the assurance that their purchasing power can be maintained at a high level during the winter."

"We must stimulate and encourage industrial activities. Not by any reckless spending on the part of the people, but by the assurance that their purchasing power can be maintained at a high level during the winter."

"We must stimulate and encourage industrial activities. Not by any reckless spending on the part of the people, but by the assurance that their purchasing power can be maintained at a high level during the winter."

LATIN AMERICA DOES 36 P. C. OF TRADE WITH U. S.

Exports From North 418 P. C. Greater Than Those of 1900

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 — The United States furnished 36 per cent of Latin American imports in 1930, according to a survey just made by the Department of Commerce. That year United States exports to Latin America were 418 per cent greater than those of 1900, "a most favorable position as compared with that of our leading competitors"

Notwithstanding a severe drop of 29.5 per cent in the value of United States commerce with the area during 1930, it constituted 21.2 per cent of United States trade with that area as compared with 14 per cent in 1900, 18.3 per cent in 1913 and 25 per cent in 1920, the peak year, the department points out. The value of United States commerce with Latin America in 1930 was set at $1,466,918,000.

"It must be remembered," says Mr. Frederick M. Feiker, director of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, "that in 1929 our trade with Latin America had reached the highest level since the boom year of 1920, and that the sharp slump of 1930 was largely one of dollar values, although there was also a decline in volume, but of considerably less magnitude."

A sharp break in commodity prices followed by reduced purchasing power throughout Latin America is held responsible for the marked drop in exports to that region. United States exports to Latin America in 1930 amounted to $686,044,000, the lowest since 1922. Imports from that area totaled $780,874,000, which, with the exception of 1921 constituted the lowest level reached in 15 years.

Indicative of the change that took place in the character of the market is the falling off in sales of North American automobiles to that area, which were only $62,000,000, as compared with $140,000,000 in 1929. Commodities of this sort, the department explains, can be bought on a large scale only in years of prosperity.

The report estimates American investments in Latin America at the end of 1930 at between $5,000,000,000 and $5,500,000,000. Direct investments of American corporations in mines, public utilities, plantations and other properties comprised about two-thirds of the total investment and American holdings of Latin-American securities make up the remainder.

A step looking to the perfection of credit facilities required by the Latin-American commerce and investment of the United States, and the wider use of dollar exchange in Latin-American trade generally, was being urged upon the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States today by the foreign commerce committee of the chamber.

The board was asked to urge the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Reserve banks "to establish closer relations with the central banks of Latin America." The advantage of the value of contact of the Federal Reserve System with central banks in other countries has been demonstrated in the European crisis, the report said.

"The present stagnation of trade throughout the western hemisphere," it said, "the numerous moratoria which are depriving an enormous number of American investors of the interest on Latin-American bondholdings and the political unrest prevailing in countries which are dependent on normal foreign lending for their progress all combine to render highly desirable such activities in the interest of Latin America as the purpose of the Federal Reserve Act permits, it was explained.

QUOTA SYSTEM FOR JAPANESE BACKED BY TRADE

(Continued from Page 1)

coöperation of those nations against the smuggling trade would, the report held out, make it possible to bring an end to that trade.

It also points out that the type admitted under a quota would be distinctly superior to that which is at present smuggled in.

"The purpose actuating this recommendation," the report said, "is a very earnest desire to retain and augment the growth of mutual good will between our country and countries of the Far East. It is clearly evident to your committee that this mutual good will has suffered and will continue to suffer from our action in placing a so-called 'exclusion' clause in our 1924 quota law, rather than in extending quota regulation also to the nationals of Far-Eastern countries.

Practical Means of Control

"The immigration committee feels that as a practical matter of control of Far Eastern immigration the quota system is adequate and for this reason, as well as in the interest of long standing friendship between great nations, should be extended to those countries. The initiative for a change in our laws along the lines suggested appropriately has come from that part of the country most directly interested."

Reviewing the history of the existing restrictions against Oriental immigration the report explains that the 1924 law instead of putting Orientals on a quota basis with Europeans excluded them by a clause preventing admission of all aliens not eligible for citizenship. As existing laws exclude from citizenship all foreign-born aliens not of the white or African races this automatically excluded Japanese, Chinese and the rest.

"While the clause in the 1924 quota law," it says, "excluding as immigrants 'aliens ineligible to citizenship' applied to all Orientals, yet in effect it singled out the Japanese, inasmuch as Chinese, Hindu and other Oriental laborers had been excluded under previous laws (Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 and Asiatic barred zone provision of the 1917 law).

History of Legislation

"This was the first legislative enactment for the exclusion of the Japanese, with whom we had prior to 1924 a special arrangement for restricting immigration of laborers, known as the 'gentlemen's agreement.' Possibly for this reason and also in part owing to the fact that its application to Japanese immigration was outstanding in the discussion of the legislation at the time of its enactment this 'ineligible to citizenship' clause is frequently referred to as the 'Japanese exclusion law.'

"The clause in question admittedly is of chief concern to Japan among all the countries affected, yet its repeal would not be selecting out Japan for special treatment, since this action as far as it went would apply equally to China, India and other Oriental countries."

The report emphasizes in considerable detail that application of the quota system would not in any way amount to "letting down the bars" on Oriental immigration. Besides being a numerically insignificant quota it points out that there is a considerable demand for admission from whites residing in Oriental countries who would use up a portion of the quota. The demand at present by whites only is several times larger than the proposed quota.

Maintenance of Good Will

On the question of trade relations the committee reports:

"While it is difficult to assign any definite share of the gain or loss in trade to the intangible factor of good will, few men of experience will question the important interrelationships between the two. American business men who have visited Japan and many of those who are engaged in trade with that country assert that the discrimination against Japanese in our immigration policy and laws has been a detriment to the greater development of Japanese good will toward the United States and American interests, and has hampered our trade with the country.

"For the last seven years, 1924 to 1930 inclusive, our foreign trade (imports and exports) with Japan has averaged $619,329,000 per year and with China $248,269,000 per year.

"In calling attention to this important relationship, your committee emphasizes again the fact that it does not rest its recommendation for removal of this discrimination in our immigration law on the ground of bargaining for trade, but on the higher ground of retaining and augmenting mutual good will. Narrowing the areas of conflict and misunderstanding has marked the world's progress in the creation and maintenance of good will between nations.

"Achievement in this direction has come through the gradually increasing capacity of nations to discover means of protecting genuine national interests without arousing hostility and distrust. This is a responsibility which rests on each nation. We have an opportunity without sacrificing any legitimate national interest to remove a cause of irritation in our relations with Japan and thus strengthen the forces in both countries which are working toward a more friendly commercial and diplomatic interchange."

REPORT PUTS JOBS-SAFETY UP TO NATION

(Continued from Page 1)

commerce throughout the country to take a full measure of responsibility in the present crisis and see that adequate relief is provided for those for whom employment cannot be found.

The program also includes an indorsement in general terms of various privately financed unemployment insurance schemes where they have been put into effect. The question of whether these should be financed by the employer alone, or by the employer and his employees, is left open.

The statement setting forth the committee's views runs between 15,000 and 20,000 words. Action of the chamber precedes a discussion of the whole matter by Congress when it assembles. Hearings will open shortly on a bill introduced by Senator Robert M. La Follette (R.) of Wisconsin, to establish a national economic council of 15 members to be appointed by the President, which would consider and advise the Chief Executive on business matters, submit an annual report, and make special recommendations as occasion demanded on specific industries.

The committee's report, it is understood, points out that an impressive group of American companies has already found it practical to prepare in advance for a downward trend in business and to pass through a depression with little diminution in total volume of their business and only minor reductions in personnel.

The keynote in employment regularization efforts in the country, according to the report, is coördination. It is declared that admirable progress has already been made by hundreds of employers in coördinating production and sales policies so as to secure a relatively constant level of employment. This has involved the necessity of coördinating the marketing practices of manufacturers and distributors.

Already to some extent the broad economic problems confronting entire industries have been attacked. It is pointed out, through the coördinated efforts of companies as represented by trade associations. Now, however, the committee asserts, an even greater degree of coöperation among organized groups of business men is necessary to attain the maximum regularity of employment.

Recommendation now by an important committee of the chamber for the organizing of a national economic planning system is believed to be a long step forward on a path which industry and the Government have been traveling since the depression of 1921.

With some slight alterations which may be made by the board of directors of the chamber today, it is accepted here that the committee report will be adopted and sent to organized business of the country on referendum. As such it is likely to become the platform of business in the coming session of Congress and thereby will have far reaching political implications, it is believed here.

At the meeting of the chamber at Atlantic City last May many speakers emphasized the need of preparing a program voluntarily, before Congress took the matter into its own hands and forced measures on business. The present program would resist the "dole," bring about close industrial coöperation by liberalising the antitrust laws, and leave adhesion to the system voluntary with the individual companies.

Simultaneously with news of the committee's report, the President's Organization for Employment Relief, in a statement from Mr. Walter S. Gifford, director, and Mr. Eliot Wadsworth, of Boston, chairman of a committee on coöperation, issued a call to the clergy and laity of all denominations to support unified local efforts to alleviate unemployment distress this winter. Letters were sent to the clergy asking them to throw their support and that of their parishes behind these local efforts.

EUROPE IN FLUX WITH CHALLENGE TO NEW ORDER

(Continued from Page 1)

everybody. Industry and commerce are international in scope.

Even frontiers are "devalorized," and although much of the trouble of Europe comes from the clash between those who would retain the present frontiers in perpetuity and those who would alter them to their benefit, actually both sides are hopelessly out of harmony with the real tendency, which would, in some sense, abolish frontiers.

Louis XIV, when he placed his great-grandson on the throne of Spain, exclaimed: "The Pyrenees are no more." He spoke prematurely, but throughout Europe, if Europe is to work out its manifest destiny, Pyrenees and Alps and Rhines and Danubes and everything that serves to separate peoples must, figuratively, be no more.

There are strange social stirrings and a challenge to all the old conceptions. From Russia with its Communism to Italy with its Fascism, it is felt that our ideas of Parliament and of democracy need revision. In what direction and in what degree is not yet apparent. But everywhere—in Spain, which has lately turned Republican; in Germany, which is the home of movements which can hardly be defined; in France, which thought it had finally chosen its method of government, and even in England, which is in the throes of a rebirth—there are questionings and upheavals.

In every domain, material and moral, there are these signs of change. Many of the changes are tentative, inadequate, experimental, contradictory and inconsistent with the fundamental change. They are merely symptomatic. They are the preliminaries of that which is to come. It has been possible to continue more or less on the old bases for a number of years, accepting reluctantly minor metamorphoses. But now no close observer can doubt that we are passing into a new epoch.

It would probably be futile to attempt to foresee the future and what it holds. But we would be wise to abandon the struggle to retain everything that is familiar and whose only merit is its familiarity.

The old framework is cracking and it is useless to resist the course of evolution. Nor need there be any apprehension of change, provided certain root-ideas which are essential to civilization, are safeguarded. For better or for worse, Europe is in a state of flux; and it depends on Europeans to determine what shall emerge tomorrow.

CHILE CLOSES STORES IN RENT CUT PROTEST

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 3 (AP)—Approximately 5000 down-town stores, including the major department stores, were closed yesterday in a 100 per cent effective general strike by retail business establishments.

The strike was called in protest against the failure of the Senate to act on a bill, already approved by the Chamber of Deputies, which would arbitrarily reduce rents 30 per cent.

A Dollar's a Dollar for A' That

SAY! I DON'T CARE WHETHER YOU'RE GOLD, SILVER OR PAPER, BUT YOU'RE LYING DOWN ON THE JOB. NOW GET OUT AND GET BUSY.
SILVER DOLLAR
PAPER DOLLAR
GOLD DOLLAR
BUSINESS

'RED' CONTROL AT ENTRY PORTS IS ADVOCATED

Selected Entrants Would Support Institutions, It Is Maintained

The controlling of immigration rather than the use of force against aliens here is the United States Government's policy to prevent the spread of Communism, radicalism and disorder, Mrs. Anna C. M. Tillinghast, Commissioner of Immigration for the Boston district, said last night before members of the Military Order of the World War in the First Corps Armory.

Careful selection of prospective citizens and the eviction of undesirables already here will prove to be a policy that should protect American institutions from the disintegrating forces of radicalism through the establishing of a more loyal body of foreign-born population to their adopted country, Mrs. Tillinghast said.

"The future of America depends, not so much upon her wealth, business enterprises, or her trade as it does upon her citizens," the commissioner said, pointing out that the Government considered money well spent that is used in selecting the best available material for future Americans.

Aliens, poorly equipped for wage earning under American conditions of specialized labor, are easy victims of radicalism when unable to meet the competition with native-born workers, according to Mrs. Tillinghast. The great problem of immigration is that of assimilating the foreign-born population, which runs as high as 60 per cent in many eastern and New England states.

"Why not hasten the assimilation process by getting native Americans to act as 'big brothers' or 'big sisters' to guide our foreign-born toward better citizenship? The thrifty foreign-born, taught to think, feel and act like an American, will not heed the arguments of radicals who are bent on destroying American institutions," Mrs. Tillinghast said.

The Commissioner pointed out that the duties of the immigration service have increased greatly since the shut-off of the immigration flow by the Immigration Act of 1924, which placed entrance on a quota basis. Because the number of aliens who may enter legally is but a small percentage of those who wish to come, authorities have to be watchful of illegal entrances.

Careful inspection of passports, birth certificates and letters of identification must be made to prevent fraudulent entry. It is costly to maintain a force sufficient to prevent faking of papers, but it is worth the expense, Mrs. Tillinghast said. She observed that such aliens would not make good citizens, having already shown a disregard for, not only American laws, but also for their fellow countrymen who are seeking legal entrance upon allotted quotas.

Lack of legal machinery to expedite the deportation of unwanted aliens has hampered immigration control of illegal entrants, Mrs. Tillinghast declared. "Under present laws an alien deported to Canada at Windsor, Vt., may be arrested for a second illegal entry in San Francisco, but if the alien claims that he reëntered the country on the Texas border, he must be taken there for prosecution. Nntil Congress takes 'the joker' out of our law, thousands of dollars must be spent in taking alien prisoners from the place of arrest to the point of illegal entry."

Once in the country, aliens use every legal means to prevent being deported, and, paradoxically, the enemy alien, a member of a society organized to destroy the American Government by force, slander and sly propaganda, is hardest of all to evict, according to the speaker. "They paint Russia as a workers' paradise to American factory workers, but when we offer to send them to paradise they use every legal instrument to prevent going."

Mr. Eliot M. Mann spoke on the connection between industrial engineering and radical activities.

Dutch Consider Anti-Dumping Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—A bill giving the Government temporary powers to take measures against the dumping of foreign goods into the Netherlands has been introduced into the Second Chamber.

A commission comprising five ordinary and 20 extraordinary members is provided and will give advice concerning each complaint. With reference to the advice of the commission the Government may (a) for a maximum period of one year levy on certain imports a special duty of at most five times the existing duty, or if no duty is levied at present, of at most 33 1-3 per cent of the value; or (b) in order to protect the vital interests of the country in special and abnormal circumstances, it may rule that during a maximum period of one year the import of such goods shall be prohibited, unless certain conditions have been complied with.

In the explanatory memorandum, the government points out that the bill is directed against dumping, but that as there is difference of opinion concerning the meaning of the word, it has chosen a specification of its own "artificial competition."

Bears Win Out In New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 3—Failure of the 1931 Legislature to provide funds to pay the bounty on bears or grasshoppers in New Hampshire will nullify any claims for reimbursement from the State, until some method is provided through legislative action.

This announcement was made today by Mr. Charles T. Patten, State Treasurer, upon receipt of bounty demands from Stratford and Dorchester.

In explanation of the situation, it was stated that during the legislative session of 1931 a bill was introduced providing that all bounties should be paid out of Fish and Game Department funds. Mr. Patten said that apparently the finance committee expected the bill to pass, and therefore cut out of the budget items any appropriation for possible bounties. The bill, however, was defeated, and whatever explanation remains to be made, it is certain that the bounties cannot be paid—for a time at least.

A statutory bounty of $5 for bears and $1 per bushel for Rocky Mountain locusts or grasshoppers is, by law, paid by the city or town, and in turn reimbursed by the State.

STAFFORD RECALLS EARLY SAXON TUNES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LICHFIELD, Eng.—The streets of the little village of Abbots Bromley, near here, resounded with the jovial clamor of early Saxon times when on September Wakes Day the ancient "Dance of the Deer Men" was performed by 12 picturesque figures, six of them carrying reindeer horns said to be about a thousand years old.

Past the old half-timbered cottages danced the "Deer Men" in green costumes, patterned with oak leaves. They were followed by "Robin Hood," carrying a hobby horse and toy bow and arrow, "Maid Marion," a sportsman, a "motley fool," and musicians with concertinas and triangles. They danced over the greater part of the parish, and were entertained at all the farms and big houses.

The "Dance of the Deer Men" is believed to have originated in a demonstration to prove that the inhabitants of the village possessed the right to hunt deer in the forest.

Reich Acts to Stop Foreign Cash Loss

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Oct. 3—The Government has been forced to resort to a most drastic measure in order to supply the Reichsbank with the foreign currency it urgently needs to meet its foreign obligations. For these obligations still exist despite the freezing agreement.

Henceforth everyone possessing more than 200 marks ($50) in foreign currency must report to the Reichbank and may be ordered to change the foreign money into marks. This applies alike to individuals, companies and organizations.

The new regulation was made known by an emergency decree yesterday, the sixth decree promulgated recently for protection of currency.

The Reichsbank lost 300,000,000 marks in gold and foreign currency during September. Its obligation to pay out foreign mark deposits in Germany in foreign currency, if so desired by their owners—one exception is contained in the freezing agreement, which at the time of its drafting caused German protests—is partly responsible for this loss.

The Government is fighting bravely shoulder to shoulder with the Reichsbank to master the situation. Its task has been greatly aggravated by the fall of the British pound which is threatening Germany with vigorous British competition in the export markets of the world. Harassed by increasing opposition of the Nationalists, facing growing unrest in the masses, with industry threatening to stand still, and the Reichstag fall session ahead of it, the Cabinet's position is no easy one.

If it falls, Dr. Alfred Hugenberg, leading Nationalist, is expected to be Dr. Heinrich Bruening's successor.

CORTES DEFEATS MOVE FOR UNIONS

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Oct. 3—An amendment to the Constitution giving public officials the right to form unions was defeated in the Cortes here yesterday. Señor Niceto Alcala Zamora, Premier, intervened against the proposal. He declared that to compare the relationship between the State and public servants with that of master and men is a mistake.

The State, he said, cannot discharge its servants or increase pay at its pleasure. By granting civil servants the right to associate themselves with the possibility of strikes the State would establish a weapon for its opponents. The strikes of the civil guards and the police and the recent protest by sailors in the British Navy against pay cuts, which produced a profound impression in Spain, undoubtedly influenced the adverse vote.

LONGSHOREMEN AT WORK IN BOSTON

Union longshoremen were working on all the ships in Boston Harbor today except those at Commonwealth Pier, following the truce arranged through the efforts of Gov. Joseph B. Ely during a long conference at the State House yesterday afternoon. The truce extends until Tuesday in order to give time for further conferences on the disputed points.

The question still at issue is that of the rates of wages to be paid longshoremen for working during meal hours and Sundays and holidays and the weight of sling loads of cargo put aboard or taken off ships. Longshoremen want double the overtime rate for every hour worked at meal time or Sundays. Steamship men want to pay double the regular rate on such work.

STUDENTS ATTEND CHURCH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Idaho—Only one student in six does not have a definite church affiliation at the University of Idaho. Registration figures show that 82.3 per cent of the students belong to a church. The other 17.7 per cent either left the religious registration coupon blank or stated that they belonged to no church.

Appointed Secretary Of Reserve Board

CHESTER MORRILL

Morrill Selected For Banking Post

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (AP)—Mr. Chester Morrill, secretary and general counsel of the Farm Loan Bureau, has been appointed secretary of the Federal Reserve Board, succeeding Mr. Walter L. Eddy.

Mr. Morrill, a native of Shelby County, Missouri, will be succeeded as secretary of the Farm Loan Bureau by Mr. F. D. Van Sant, and as general counsel by Mr. Peyton R. Evans, of the bureau's legal staff. Mr. Van Sant is now assistant secretary.

People Justify Borah in 'Raise'

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 — During the last six years, Senator William E. Borah (R.), of Idaho, turned back into the United States Treasury $15,000 out of his pay checks. Since last March, however, he has been accepting their full face value.

For each of the six years from 1925 to 1931, Mr. Borah accepted only $7500 of his senatorial salary. His reason was this: At the very beginning of his last term the Senate voted to raise the salaries of its members from $7500 a year to $10,000 a year, effective March 4, 1925.

Mr. Borah opposed the immediate increase, holding that it is unethical for members of Congress to raise their own salaries while they are sitting. He maintained that the people of his state elected him to a senatorial position carrying a salary of $7500 and that he had no authority to take money from their treasury to give himself a "raise" without their consent.

Last November he went before the polls again and was elected to succeed himself. By their action in re-electing him the people of Idaho approved of a $10,000 salary for Senators, Mr. Borah holds, and feels therefore that he is justified in accepting it.

Green Terms Cut In Wages Unjust

VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 3 (AP)—Denouncing the wage reduction policy adopted by some industries as "unsound and unjust," Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, addressed yesterday the building trades department of the Federation, meeting preliminary to the fifty-first annual convention of the American Federation of Labor here next week.

Organized labor will combat wage reductions "to the last ditch and beyond," Mr. Green declared. "We stand in defense of the American standards of living which are based on wage structure."

"I am rather apprehensive of what may happen if this senseless, heartless policy of wage reduction continues," he said. "American history shows this is a high-wage nation. Prosperity will never come back until wages are restored.

"The time has come for the shorter work week, in both public and private employment. The time has arrived when the Congress of the United States should act to put Government employees on a five-day week.

EARTHQUAKE AREAS TAX-FREE IN JAPAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Districts devastated by earthquakes are exempt from both national and local taxes by an imperial ordinance promulgated this month.

The ordinance followed petitions from regions affected by the severe earthquakes of last fall.

British Respond Loyally to Appeal Made by Chancellor of the Exchequer

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The postman day by day has been bringing heartening news to 11 Downing Street, London, the high dwelling opposite the Foreign Office Gate, where Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, resides.

Universal sympathy is felt for Mr. Snowden. A lifelong Socialist and believer in the raising of the standard of living of depressed classes, he finds himself in the evening of his political career opposed by his friends in the Labor Party and charged with responsibility for measures of retrenchment of the most unpopular kind.

His courage nevertheless in joining the National Government to do what he knows to be necessary to restore the financial credit of Great Britain is recognized and admired even by those who are attacking him politically. In the House of Commons after introduced his ax and tax budget he was cheered by the Conservatives and Liberals as they have seldom cheered any Chancellor of the Exchequer of their own parties.

Meanwhile letters of appreciation have been pouring in to him. Contributions from all classes of the community who want to help their country in its hour of need have been left at his door by every post. Pensioners have returned their pension books and asked to forgo their pensions. War Savings Certificates have been sent to him canceled. Postal Orders, large and small, have been handed in. Children have sent from their savings boxes shillings and half crowns to help. Factory girls have furnished collections taken in the workshops.

Members of Parliament have sent back their salaries. A women's Institute in a Buckinghamshire village has remitted £5. Among the gifts are a gold watch, a chain and a ring.

Mr. Snowden's future is still uncertain. He is too constant a free-trader to find political asylum among the Conservatives. His Socialism is a bar to his permanently joining the Liberals. Labor has disowned him. He has announced that he will not again seek office. But whether he be in politics or in private life, the financial stability, he has sacrificed his prospects to help in securing remains.

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Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Percy T. Laws, Birmingham, Ala.
Mrs. Daisy Laws, Birmingham, Ala.
Mrs. Robert J. Naylor, Rochester, N. Y.
Robert J. Naylor, Rochester, N. Y.
Miss Rita L. Fraar, New York, N. Y.
Harold Murbach, Irvington, N. J.
Mrs. Lillian B. Cooper, Philadelphia, Penna.
Mrs. Myrtle R. Wilson, Drexel Park, Penna.
Mrs. Ford H. Moore, Kansas City, Mo.
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Helen Emerson, Minneapolis, Minn.
Loretta May Cooks, Kansas City, Mo.
Charles White, Newport News, Va.
E. L. Easley, Newport News, Va.
M. D. Jones, Houston, Texas
Mrs. Sarah E. Gemmell, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Minnie Smith, San Francisco, Calif.
Mrs. Hattie Kiehlue, San Francisco, Calif.
Mrs. Gertrude D. Houk, Portland, Ore.
Miss Sarah A. Stephenson, Atlantic City, N. J.
A. Lyndon Lester, Narberth, Penna.
Lucther A. Magill, Boise, Idaho.
Myrtle I. Thompson, Oshkosh, Wis.
Mrs. Anna E. Guth, San Francisco, Calif.
Mrs. M. E. Denison, San Francisco, Calif.
Mrs. Charles E. Armiger, Miami, Fla.
Charles E. Armiger, Miami, Fla.
Mrs. Theresa Wright Burton, Grinnell, Iowa.

JUDGES ADVISE OF CROWDING IN TALK TO HUGHES

Congestion Found Big Issue at Conference With Chief Justice

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3—Congestion in the federal courts still is a serious problem, according to information laid before the conference of Senior Circuit Court judges which concluded its three-day conference here today with Mr. Charles E. Hughes, Chief Justice of the United States.

A condition of congestion similar to that which existed a year ago, and which was at that time brought unavailingly to the attention of Congress, continues, according to statistics offered by the Department of Justice. Just as in 1930, congestion is found to be worse in the southern district of New York. A year ago recommendations were made by the conference and supported in Congress by Mr. William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General, which would have found two additional judgeships in the New York district, but these, it was pointed out, were ignored by Congress.

In accordance with the law governing the conference, a statement of the activities of the Department of Justice in relation to pleadings was presented to the judges, presided over by Chief Justice Hughes. The figures show that whereas there were 155,730 cases of all classes pending on June 30, 1930, there were only 152,736 on the same date this year, or a reduction of approximately 2000.

198,475 Cases Begun

A total of 198,475 cases were begun in 1930 before the federal courts, according to further data submitted, as against 198,414, or an almost equal number in the year ending June 30, 1931.

In connection with court congestion, it is pointed out that there has been an increase in the number of bankruptcy cases in the year, or a total increase of 5013 cases. These cases, however, do not necessarily increase the task of the district judges since they are generally handled by referees in bankruptcy.

A growing volume of actions brought by veterans upon contracts of war risk insurance is another problem which is increasing the burdens of the courts. The number pending at the end of 1930 was 4071 and in 1931, 4883, but the increase of 800, it is understood, does not give the complete picture of the rapidly increasing burden of this litigation. According to veterans' bureau figures presented to the conference a total of 6804 cases involving this litigation is now pending in the district courts.

Judges Who Attended

Circuit court judges who attended the conference are Judges George H. Bingham, Manchester, N. H.; Martin T. Manton, New York; Joseph Buffington, Pittsburgh, Penna.; John J. Parker, Charlotte, N. C.; Nathan P. Bryan, Jacksonville, Fla.; Arthur C. Dennison, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Samuel Alschuler, Chicago; Kimbrough Stone, Kansas City, Mo.; Curtis D. Wilbur, San Francisco, and Robert Lewis, Denver, Colo.

Under the statute authorizing the conference, the Chief Justice is called upon to submit a report, with recommendations to Congress following its discussions. Speculation in legal circles here revolved around what notice, if any, Chief Justice Hughes would take in his latest report of the "cold shoulder" which Congress turned on his recommendations a year ago.

It is pointed out that the function of the judicial conference is still uncertain, since its formation a few years ago by act of Congress, under the late Chief Justice Taft's recommendation, and that the present Chief Justice may be prepared to make a vigorous contest to see that its recommendations are carried into effect. It was the hope of Chief Justice Taft that the conference would grow into the great coördinating agency.

Nevada Stirred By Gold Rush

LAS VEGAS, Nev., Oct. 3 (AP)—A gold rush, with all its attendant excitement and profiteering, was on today as hundreds of prospectors and amateur miners headed for the Hidden Forest Mountain Range, 48 miles northeast of Las Vegas.

Two prospectors, Mr. P. E. Vassar, and Mr. Le Roy Mason, apparently unable to keep their find a secret after an assay of samples of their ore revealed a reported value of $5000 per ton, caused the rush. With 12 associates the two have staked out 37 claims.

As soon as the word spread around this desert town, gateway to the huge Boulder Dam project, there was a rush for supplies and food.

Automobiles took the more fortunate to the mountainous country. Others went on mule back and some started afoot.

A local restaurant man, veteran of five gold rushes, said he planned to go to the scene and profit by the strike.

"I'll get $3 for ham and eggs," was his boast.

Mr. Vassar and Mr. Mason declared the lode was 27 feet wide and had been proved for a distance of 900 feet.

MacDonald Back, Much Cheered By Support at Home

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 3—Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, returned to London today much encouraged by the cordiality of his reception in his constituency at Seaham. He drove from the Kings Cross railway station almost direct to Buckingham Palace, where he had a long talk with the King, who is being kept closely informed of political developments.

All parties now are actively engaged in preparations for a general election. Liberal-Conservative discussions meanwhile continue as to the prominence to be given to tariffs in the Government's appeal to the electorate, and the Liberal Party executive committee met today to review the situation.

Lord Grey of Fallodon, who has taken a prominent part in the negotiations, indicates the Liberal viewpoint in a pronouncement today. It is essential, he says, to secure a government with the strength and authority to avert the present national danger to finance and currency. This, he continues, ought to be the primary issue to be put before the country at the general election.

Regarding the part which tariffs, as advocated by the Conservatives and opposed by the majority of Liberals, should pay, he says, "While the whole world is affected by the financial and currency trouble, it would be unreasonable for free traders, in supporting the National Government, to qualify their support by stipulating that tariffs would be excluded from the powers for dealing with really emergency situations."

Conservative response to this generous advance is cordial. On the other hand, so strong is the feeling among Mr. Stanley Baldwin's followers that tariffs should be placed unequivocally before the country as the chief solution of the nation's difficulties that it has not so far been possible to obtain acceptance of any compromise upon this point. Mr. MacDonald's chief task is now to find a way out.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON HAS PASSED ON

LONDON, Oct. 2 (AP)—Sir Thomas Lipton, British merchant and yachtsman, passed on here tonight.

Sir Thomas Johnstone Lipton came from Glasgow, Scotland, though of Irish parents. His father being in poor circumstances, young Lipton made his way to America, where he made a little money and on returning home helped his parents to set up a small provision store in Glasgow. The shop prospered and gradually developed into a chain of 600 stores in Britain, America and elsewhere, supplied by tea plantations in Ceylon and coffee and cocoa groves in various parts.

As a yachtsman, Sir Thomas spent $10,000,000 of his vast fortune in trying to win back for Britain the trophy which was captured by the little clipper yacht America in 1851. His first attempt was made with the Shamrock I in 1899 against the American defender Columbia. His sportsmanlike attempts brought immense popularity on both sides of the Atlantic.

PAPER FROM BANANA LEAVES

RIO DE JANEIRO (By U. P.)—A process for making paper from banana leaves has been developed by Dr. Virgilio Campello, who is attached to the Chemical Institute of Rio de Janeiro. Dr. Campello printed visiting cards for himself on the first paper he made. Now two factories are employed making banana-leaf paper, and efforts are being made to develop a regular industry.

Yale Adds to Nation's Legal Resources

STERLING LAW QUADRANGLE, BUILT AT COST OF $4,000,000

Builders Arrive At Canal Zone

BALBOA, C. Z. (By U. P.)—Officials of the W. E. Callahan Construction Company and Peterson, Shirley & Gunther, the American firms that have received the contract award of $4,086,657 for the construction of the Madden Dam, have arrived in the Canal Zone, and announce that work on the dam will begin about Jan. 1, 1932.

Machinery valued at $700,000, to weigh about 1000 tons, will be brought from the United States, and the contractors will also send down from 50 to 60 foremen and operators of special machinery. They estimate that between 350 and 450 additional workers will be employed on the construction, and assert that this labor will be recuited locally.

The Canal Zone system of employment and classification will be followed on the work. This announcement sets at rest certain misgivings that were felt here when it was recently announced that under the terms of the contract award the constructors were not obligated to seek their labor in the Canal Zone or in Panama.

The construction company officials were gratified upon hearing that a dry zone will be established around the camp. They stated that the construction camp will be surrounded by a fence, and that guards will be under orders to admit no worker who reports under the influence of liquor

Robot to Pilot Passenger Plane

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 3—Installation of a robot pilot on a passenger airplane is now nearing completion at the plant of the B-J Aircraft Corporation here, and will soon be placed into service between New York, Baltimore and Washington.

This is the first installation to be made in a commercial passenger airplane, it was announced. The device has been tested by the inventor and by the United States Army on experimental flights.

Human hands will be used only in the takeoff and landing of the new 18-passenger airplane. When in the air, the position and speed will be regulated by small gyroscopes and controlled by a set of electric buttons. A switch places the robot in charge and relieves it of duty.

MITCHELL ASKS FOR SIMPLER COURT SYSTEM

(Continued from Page 1)

nomic pressure, a search for business and a temptation at any cost to obtain results satisfactory to clients.

"Many of our law school give purely vocational training. One or two institutions give their entire attention to research and theory, and no doubt there is need for a limited number of such. The system of legal education which gives promise of the widest public service is that which trains lawyers for the practice of their profession, enabling them to lead in practical affairs, but which also furnishes them with an outlook and ideals and methods of thought enabling them to serve as potent agents for legal reform."

The exercises of dedication for the Sterling Quadrangle were opened by Prof. Charles E. Clark, dean of the Yale School of Law. Judge Thomas W. Swan of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and fellow of the Yale Corporation, spoke on "The Yale Law School."

Dr. James Rowland Angell, president of Yale University, accepted the keys of the building from Mr. George H. Church of New York City, trustee for the Sterling estate.

The law buildings, which cover an entire block, are modeled on the idea of the English Inns of Court. Comprising dormitories, class rooms and offices, they are located on the block bounded by High, Wall, York and Grove Streets.

FOUR PERUVIAN CANDIDATES TO RUN

LIMA, Peru, Oct. 3 (By U. P.)—Peru will have only four candidates for the Presidency in the Oct. 11 election, it was revealed when the official registration lists closed yesterday.

The candidates are: Señor Jose Maria de la Jara Ureta, Commander Luis M. Sanchez Cerro, Señor Victor Haya de la Torre and Señor Arturo Osores. It had generally been expected that Señor Rafael Larco Herrera, former Finance Minister, Señor Melitoner Porras and Señor Jose Quispe also would be candidates.

OIL BURNER CONCERNS MERGE

The Timken-Detroit Company, wholly owned subsidiary of the Timken Detroit Axle Company, is to merge with the Silent Automatic Company to form the Timken-Silent Automatic Company.

Many Jobs Open In Cotton Region

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Want a job picking cotton? If you do, there are scores of them available in California and Arizona cotton fields, according to the local office of the United States Department of Labor.

The wages are considered small—only 50 cents for each 100 pounds of the white lint picked—but housing and water is provided by the ranch owners. Transportation, bedding, cooking utensils and food must be furnished by the workers.

Schools are adjacent to the cotton farms and children may pick cotton after school hours, which makes it possible for a family of several members to earn sufficient money to assure themselves a comfortable living, according to Mr. J. H. Fallin, manager of the Labor Department's free employment bureau, where application for work should be made.

BRAZILIAN EXPORTS OF FRUIT INCREASE

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (By U. P.)—Brazil within the last few years has shown immense increases in her fruit exports, especially bananas and oranges, according to a recent Government report.

Exporters look upon Canada as a splendid market for oranges, as she consumes 200,000 cases per month, 60 per cent of which are imported from the United States. They believe that Brazil would easily enter into competition with North American for this market, due to Brazil's low production costs. The drawback, they say, is that Brazilian oranges are little known in Canada, because of the high duties that country imposes on imported fruit, and they add that the United States will not allow Brazilian fruit to enter her territory, even if only in transit, without paying heavy duties. This is considered unjust, as American fruit enters Brazil duty free.

Rally at Spokane Reaffirms Pledge To Support Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Wash., Oct. 3—Youth again had its inning at the final meeting of the Allied Forces for Prohibition in this city yesterday.

"It is not fair to bring a general indictment against boys and girls in support of any cause," affirmed the Rev. Dr. Daniel A. Poling, campaign leader, who deplored the methods of the wets to exploit youth for the support of their cause. Thousands of young people have allied themselves with the prohibition cause since the campaign opened less than a month ago, he said.

An audience that filled the Lewis and Clark High School Auditorium rose to its feet at the conclusion of the meeting to reaffirm their faith in America and their determination to protect American youth by pledging themselves to support the Eighteenth Amendment.

"We got the Eighteenth Amendment and then we celebrated," said Mr. Oliver W. Stewart, another speaker. "We supposed that settled it, but it didn't. Again we must go out to the nation. Our hope is in this campaign."

Spokane already has an active organization of more than 5000 pledged to support the Eighteenth Amendment.

New York Planes Must Be Airworthy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 2—A new law, making it imperative to have a license declaring that each airplane in New York State is airworthy, went into effect yesterday. The measure was suggested to the Legislature by the Committee on Aviation, of which Senator J. Griswold Webb (R.) of Hyde Park is chairman, and passed at the last regular session.

Each airplane must be grounded at one of the scores of airports throughout the State until it has been tested for airworthiness and a license granted. The task of checking on airplanes will fall upon the New York State police.

Manufacturers are exempted from the law while making test flights within a radius of 10 miles of factories or of testing grounds.

A booklet on laws affecting aviation in the State has just been issued by the New York State Commission on Aviation, giving a complete history of the aircraft laws from their inception in 1928 to the present time. It was said to be the first booklet of this kind to be printed.

BRAZIL'S BALANCE £13,435,000

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 3 (By U. P.)—Brazil's favorable trade balance for the first eight months this year totaled 13,435,000 pounds sterling, the Government Publicity Bureau announced yesterday. Imports were £20,700,000 and exports £34,144,000.

WOMEN INDORSE McADOO AS BEST 1932 CANDIDATE

Maryland Meeting Calls Him 'Man Who Would Solve Depression

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2—Mr. William Gibbs McAdoo was unanimously indorsed as candidate for the Democratic nomination in 1932 by the United Democratic Law Enforcement Clubs of Maryland meeting at Potomac, Md., near here yesterday.

"Democratic women have been patient and have waited for the leaders in our party to give us candidates that we could vote for, and notwithstanding each time we have made known long in advance the type of candidate we would accept and support, they have disregarded our wishes and have nominated candidates that we could not retain our self-respect and vote for," Mrs. Jesse Nicholson, president of the National Women's Democratic Law Enforcement League, told the women as she proposed the name of Mr. McAdoo.

Mr. McAdoo was described in the resolution as the "best known constitutional Democrat in America," "the best Secretary of the Treasury this nation has ever had," "a friend of labor," and "a man who would solve the depression."

Mrs. Gifford Pinchot told the women that the law enforcement fight is linked with all the democratic and progressive movements in politics. In the contest for women's suffrage, child labor regulation, workmen's compensation laws and factory legislation, the liquor interests were always working behind the scenes, "tied up with the opposition to everything that was progressive, decent and forward looking," she declared.

Disputing arguments of "state's rights," in liquor control, Mrs. Pinchot said that "any sane man must realize that effective control of forces that pass beyond state boundaries can be only exercised in Washington."

The man who says that action on any national issue must be taken away from the Federal Government and handed over to the states, is usually opposing any form of effective control by government for the business in which he is interested, she told the women.

"The irony of the situation is that the very men who are crying out to limit the powers of government to state action are the ones who are tied up with the big units of business that cover the entire country," she added.

Jobs Found for Men, But No Men for Jobs

BRIARCLIFF, N. Y., Oct. 3 (AP)—A village without unemployment is Briarcliff.

Several weeks ago an unemployment committee was formed.

It met several times and obtained requests for men needed for jobs here and there.

Then it looked for unemployed men to fill the jobs.

There were none.

CHACO MEDIATOR NAMED

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 3 (By U. P.)—Señor Juan Jose Soler, Paraguayan Minister to Mexico, has been appointed member of the Chaco Mediation Commission, which will attempt to settle the latest dispute arising between Paraguay and Bolivia over the slaying of nine Bolivian soldiers in the Gran Chaco Territory, it was learned yesterday.

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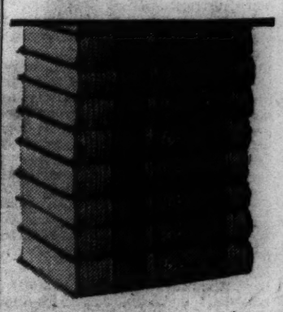

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THE RADIO PLAYHOUSE · AVIATION

Rippling Fingers Are Seen

Dai Buell Pioneers in Television Piano Recital

By VOLNEY D. HURD

HOW great a part does sight play in a piano recital? The answer to this was given Thursday evening to Miss Dai Buell when she appeared before the television camera at Station W1XAV in Boston. Her art was not only heard by listeners but seen by "lookers-in." The newest development in radio had permitted an analysis of audience interest to be made.

Dai Buell, in giving this television recital, was making history truly repeat itself. Away back in 1921, when a broadcasting station was all in one room and the microphone was a wooden phonograph horn hanging above the piano, Miss Buell made history in giving the first complete piano recital ever to be presented on the radio. The press called it "wireless" then and spoke of the imposing fact that all of 35,000 listeners could have heard the concert. Today, but 10 years later, some 2,000,000 people could hear a similar concert.

That appearance was Miss Buell's first and last appearance on the air. Fascinated by the great possibilities radio would give artists to bring their work to the millions of everyday people in every walk of life, she found pleasure in making her 1921 experiment. Since then flattering financial offers have failed to bring her before the microphone, for radio has become too commercial. Miss Buell cannot see her work sandwiched in between a paint advertisement on one side and a coal dealer's appeal on the other.

Repeating History

When the Shortwave & Television Corporation, operating the pioneer New England television station W1XAV approached Miss Buell regarding a television broadcast she remembered her history-making concert of 1921 and gladly agreed to make history repeat itself and appear before the microphone in a gala concert given for the opening night of the Boston Radio Exposition being held in Horticultural Hall. Television fitted into her plan of things, for it promised to bring with even more force the work of great artists to millions and at its present stage it is non-commercial, the Government forbidding advertisements on television experimental stations, and here was the opportunity to definitely check on the question of whether or not sight does play an important part in a piano recital.

Miss Buell is convinced that sight is important in piano work. It is not a new thought with her, for in her spacious home in Newton Centre, a home literally built around her piano, she has a high-ceilinged studio with a balcony around the upper part, and when she is giving a recital at home the only light she has on is a blue light streaming down from one corner of this balcony, suggesting nothing more or less than a full moon pouring in through an attic window.

The true artist is expressive and this means flexibility in the entire body which translates itself into convincing pantomimic response. Thus a pianist, with hands delicately poised at a pause just before a brilliant, rippling passage, holds one's attention and definitely creates an air of suspense, of preparation, which makes the first note of the passage tremendously impressive. Thus the mental preparation through seeing a concert pianist is found invaluable in creating the greatest effect upon the listener.

The Important Moment

Continuing on this theme Miss Buell states that it is often said that an artist's success on a given program is made or lost the moment he or she passes through the door onto the stage and starts toward the center. The right mental attitude attracts the audience and holds it. The wrong one loses the audience's interest. It is a visual thing depending upon the attitude expressed in the artist's figure, walk and expression.

Radio, despite its intimacy in bringing the artist directly into millions of homes, has always lacked the visual appeal. The audience has had little or no preparation. Not until the artist strikes the first note does the audience meet him or her, and this note, landing cold, is lost with many of its following ones until the audience can get adjusted to the artist's efforts.

Television promises to end this great limitation. The artist may appear and speak to the audience. Then the camera swings to the keyboard as the performer sits with hands poised ready for the opening bars. The radio audience, like a concert hall audience, struck by the attentive attitude, becomes attentive too and when the music starts it is completely in step with the artist.

With this farseeing concept, with her progressive and experimental attitude toward music, it was quite logical that Miss Buell should be a pioneer in television and see its great significance in piano work.

Noted pianists have a highly specialized fingering technique suited to their individual needs. That they often guard this is indicated in an amusing story of the great, if eccentric DePachmann, who at a concert one evening started to tell his audience about a piece he was about to play, when he suddenly looked intently at the center of the hall, stopped for a moment, and then said, "I am sorry, I cannot play this piece for you tonight. Paderewski is in the audience and he would steal my fingering!"

Miss Buell feels very differently about her unusual fingering, for she planned a special number for the Thursday night concert which was in effect a slow motion study of her fingering, permitting the visual audience the opportunity of seeing just how she manages many difficult passages.

Even with television in its present limited form the results of Miss Buell's concert were most hopeful, for even limited detail did not lose the intensely interesting action of her powerful fingers as they rippled up and down the keyboard. The broadcast was a confirmation of her theory on the value of sight in a piano recital.

On the same program with Miss Buell were two other artists, who, with the pianist, have appeared as guest soloists with the People's Symphony Orchestra of Boston, Miss Dorothy George and Miss Frances Foskette. Miss George is a mezzo-soprano and Miss Foskette a soprano. Miss George is well known for her Jordan Hall recitals and her voice is an unusual one. Miss Foskette has had a long experience in radio, having appeared on the air the same year Miss Buell made her radio début at Station WGI in Medford, Mass. Miss Foskette has sung with the leading symphony orchestras of the middle West as well as with the Cleveland Civic, the Ravinia and the DeKoven Opera Companies.

This unusual grouping of talent has been equaled in radio only by sponsored broadcasts over the networks from New York City and makes the Thursday evening broadcast of the Shortwave & Television Corporation one of the most notable among Boston classical broadcasts.

Incidentally, this program marks the operation of the Shortwave & Television Station W1XAV on a new basis under the direction of Neil Fitzgerald, young Irish playwright and a former member of the Abbey Players of Dublin. The policy of this station will be to give programs of true artistic merit, well above the level now struck by the commercial broadcasters. Mr. Fitzgerald is now organizing a group for play presentation, literally a television art theater, and he will adapt several of his plays which were very successful in Ireland to the new technique of television dramatic presentation.

ARTISTS ON GALA TELEVISION PROGRAM

MISS DOROTHY GEORGE, Mezzo Soprano

MISS DAI BUELL

Who With Miss George and Miss Foskette Gave a Concert by Television and Sound Radio the Opening Night of the Boston Radio Exposition, Where It Was Seen and Heard With a Home Screen Television.

MISS FRANCES FOSKETTE, Soprano

Sales and Rumors of Sales

Broadcasting Stations Are Changing Hands

By MARTIN CODEL

Washington

NOT a little concerned is the radio world at large over certain movements now going on behind the scenes in broadcasting. The actual and proposed acquisition of more stations by the chains, the sparring between the rival networks for commanding positions and the efforts of more newspapers to get into radio are among the important current developments.

Having acquired four stations on the west coast recently at a more or less forced sale—namely, KJR, Seattle; KGA, Spokane; KEX, Portland, and KYA, San Francisco—the National Broadcasting Company shortly thereafter purchased one-half interest in—including the management of—Station WMAQ, of the Chicago Daily News. The chain takes over the station on Nov. 1, at a price reputed to exceed $500,000.

Columbia's Chicago Loss

Now Station WMAQ is a primary outlet of the Columbia Broadcasting System in Chicago, and that network, having lost WMAQ to its rival, finds itself left with only one other Chicago outlet—Station WBBM, which it owns but which has only four-sevenths time on its clear channel. The remaining time is allocated KFAB, Lincoln, Neb., and all efforts on Columbia's part to purchase that station in order to increase WBBM's hours of operation have come to naught.

On the heels of the WMAQ deal, word went out that Station WGN, of the Chicago Tribune, may shortly sever its chain connection with the N. B. C. Thereupon various rumors were rife that Columbia might lease certain hours on WGN or make some other connection with that station. These reports none of the parties concerned will verify, but certain it is that Columbia must find some additional outlet or outlets in Chicago.

Columbia must solve its problem by Nov. 1, and its solution may be announced shortly. One flat denial did come from Columbia, and that was that it intended to purchase WIBO, Chicago. There are also rumors afloat that Columbia has its eyes on WLW, Cincinnati, which the N. B. C. about a year ago tried and failed to buy.

N. B. C.-Westinghouse Deal

Meanwhile, N. B. C. officials have been in heavy conferences for several weeks on other of their own expansion plans. Having taken over the management of all the General Electric stations, including recently WGY, Schenectady, the N. B. C. very likely will shortly take over the three Westinghouse broadcasting units, namely, WBZ-WBZA, Boston; KDKA, Pittsburgh, and KYW, Chicago. If this is consummated, the N. B. C. will own or control about a dozen outlets, most of them on clear channels.

One significant aftermath of the N. B. C.'s acquisition of KJR, Seattle, was the decision of the Federal Radio Commission this week granting full time operation to WCFL of the Chicago Federation of Labor, which hitherto has operated only limited time on the KJR clear channel. The net effect is to make that wave a shared or regional channel. This was done with the consent of the N. B. C., it is understood. Station WCFL's power of 1500 watts was not, however, increased.

The labor station, incidentally, has long been a thorn in the side of the so-called "radio trust," demanding a clear channel and having gone so far as to secure passage of a bill in one house of the last Congress which, if enacted, would require the commission to allocate a clear channel to labor. That channel could only be obtained by taking it away from some other fourth zone station or stations, and the presumption has been that WMAQ and WGN, each on a clear channel, would be forced to divide time on one of them in order to clear a channel for WCFL.

Political Possibilities

Having six affiliated stations in the Chicago territory, three of them directly controlled it is not improbable that N. B. C. may meet some political difficulties when the next Congress convenes. Political pressure obtained for WCFL its new full-time assignment, and Columbia, left high and dry with only a four-sevenths time outlet in Chicago, may possibly secure political relief, especially if the cry of monopoly is raised. What other hopes it has for holding its own in the Chicago territory, aside from the possibility of a tie-up with WGN, no one can or will say.

On the newspaper side, there is a fairly well authenticated report that Hearst will enter the New York broadcasting field by the purchase of WGBS there. Then, too, the Boston Herald-Traveler has applied to the commission for authority to erect a 100-watt station there on a practically unused frequency. In Iowa, the Des Moines Register and Tribune has bought or secured options on four small stations, hoping thereby to procure permission to consolidate them into one new station to serve Des Moines; a chain connection has been assured if this is consummated. In Indiana, the Elkhart Truth is seeking authority to move a small station to that city from Marion, and in Rock Island, Ill., the Rock Island Argus is expected to purchase the local station there, if it has not already done so.

A Weekly Dialer's Guide

A Selected Group of Programs Is Offered

Time is eastern standard. NBC and CBS are National Broadcasting Company and Columbia Broadcasting System networks. Extent of network indicated by "transcontinental" or "to WOW, Omaha."

WEEK OF OCT. 5-11

MONDAY, OCT. 5

6:45-7—The Stebbins Boys. Arthur Allen and Parker Fennelly. Monday to Friday inclusive. NBC—WEAF to WOW, Omaha.

6:45-7—Lowell Thomas. "Topics in Brief," news comments. Daily except Sunday. NBC—WJZ to WLW, Cincinnati.

7-7:15—Amos 'n' Andy. Daily except Sunday. NBC—WJZ to WLW, Cincinnati.

7-7:15—"Bing" Crosby, baritone. Also Vic Young's Orchestra. Daily except Sunday. CBS transcontinental.

7:15-7:30—Limit Orchestra. Irene Franklin, vaudeville star, guest soloist. Monday, Wednesday and Friday. CBS to KOIL, Council Bluffs, Ia.

7:30-7:45—Miller and Lyles, comedy Negro dialogues. Monday and Wednesday. CBS transcontinental.

7:30-7:45—Phil Cook, the Quaker Man. Monday to Friday inclusive. NBC—WJZ to KSL, Salt Lake City.

7:45-8—Morton Downey, tenor; Jacques Renard's Orchestra. Daily except Sunday. CBS to KFH, Wichita, Kan.

7:45-8—The Goldbergs. Comedy sketch. Daily except Sunday. NBC—WEAF to WENR, Chicago.

8-8:30—Scenario Sketch. "The Story of Major Andre." Part 2. NBC—WEAF to WBEN, Buffalo.

8:15-8:30—Singin' Sam, baritone. Monday, Wednesday and Friday. CBS to KOIL, Council Bluffs, Ia.

8:30-8:45—Kate Smith and her Swanee Music. Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday. CBS to KOIL, Council Bluffs, Ia.

8:30-9—Death Valley Days Sketch. "Mrs. Jim of Jupiter Mine." NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

8:30-9—Voice of Firestone. Talk, "Romance of Rubber"; Gladys Rice, soprano; James Melton, tenor; male quartet; orchestra. NBC—WEAF to WOW, Omaha.

9-9:30—A. & P. Gypsies. Harry Horlick's orchestra; soloists. NBC—WEAF to WOW, Omaha.

9-9:30—Roy Barry's Maytag Orchestra. Wanderers Quartet. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

9:30-10—General Motor's Program. Lewis James, tenor; male quartet; Frank Black's Orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

9:30-10—Musical Dominoes. Popular orchestra; piano duo. NBC—WJZ to WREN, Kansas City.

9:30-10—"An Evening in Paris." Thelma Messler, soprano; Pierre Brugnon, tenor; Smollen orchestra. CBS to KOIL, Council Bluffs, Ia.

10-10:30—Gold Medal Express. Ohman and Arden, popular pianists; orchestra. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

10-10:30—Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians. H. I. Phillips, columnist, master of ceremonies. CBS to KDYL, Salt Lake City.

10:30-11—"Real Folks" sketch. "Literature With a Capital 'L'." NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

10:30-11—"Arabesque" sketch. CBS transcontinental.

11-11:15—"The Street Singer." Arthur Tracy singing and accompanying himself on the accordion. Daily except Sunday. CBS transcontinental.

11-11:15—Miss Lee Morse, songs. NBC—WEAF to KSD, St. Louis.

11-11:30—Slumber music. Concert orchestra, Ludwig Laurier, conductor. NBC—WJZ to stations available.

11:15-11:30—Jesse Crawford, "Poet of the Organ." Daily except Friday. NBC—WEAF to stations available.

11:30-11:45—Russ Columbo, "Vocal Valentine." Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday. NBC—WJZ to KFYR, Bismarck, N. D.

11:45-12—Lew White, organist. Monday, Wednesday (Thursday, 11:30); Saturday. NBC—WJZ to KFYR, Bismarck, N. D.

12-12:30—Paul Whiteman and his orchestra. NBC—WEAF to KFYR, Bismarck, N. D.

TUESDAY, OCT. 6

7:15-7:30—Odette Myrtil and her Orchestra. NBC-WJZ Chain.

7:30-7:45—Kaltenborn Edits the News. Tuesday and Thursday, CBS to KOIL, Council Bluffs, Ia.

7:45-8—Back of the News in Washington. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

8-8:30—Armstrong Quakers. Lois Bennett, soprano; male quartet; Don Voorhees's Orchestra. NBC—WJZ to KFAB, Lincoln, Neb.

8-8:30—Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit. NBC—WEAF to WOW, Omaha.

8:15-8:30—Abe Lyman's Band. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. CBS to KOIL, Council Bluffs, Ia.

8:30-8:45—Red Goose Adventures. Frontier historical sketch. CBS transcontinental.

8:30-8:45—Wool Hugger Harmonies. Male quartet and string ensemble. NBC—WJZ Chain.

8:30-9—National Dairy Virtuosos. Concert orchestra and Negro quartet. NBC—WEAF to WOW, Omaha.

8:45-9—Walter Winchell, columnist. CBS to KOIL, Council Bluffs, Ia.

9-9:15—Ben Bernie and his orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

9-9:30—Musical Magazine. Concert orchestra, Erno Rapee, conductor; soloists. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

9-9:30—Household Program. Alice Mock, soprano; mixed chorus; concert orchestra. NBC WJZ to WREN, Kansas City.

9:30-9:45—Father Man. Earle Ogier, baritone; Mabel Jackson, soprano; Don Voorhees's Orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

9:30-10—New York Life Insurance Program. Mr. Calvin Coolidge, speaker; Mr. Frazier Hunt, author; Choristers, male octet; Rosario Bourdon's Orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WREN, Kansas City.

10-10:30—Old Stager's Memories. Light opera review by Henry M. Neely, with chorus and orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WREN, Kansas City.

10:30-11—Nit-Wit Hour. CBS transcontinental.

11-11:15—Little Jack Little. Songs and patter, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. NBC—WEAF to KSD, St. Louis.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 7

7-7:15—Snoop and Peep. Comedy detectives. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

7:15-7:30—Mme. Frances Alda, soprano; Frank LaForge, pianist. Wednesday, NBC—WEAF to WSAI, Cincinnati; Friday, WJZ to WLW, Cincinnati.

7:30-7:45—Miss Lee Morse. Wednesday and Saturday. NBC—WEAF to WOC-WHO, Davenport-Des Moines.

7:45-8—"Believe It or Not" Ripley. Wednesday and Friday. NBC—WJZ to WLW, Cincinnati.

8:15-8:30—College Capers. Male quartet and orchestra. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

8:15-8:30—Guy Robertson, baritone, Leonard Joy and his orchestra. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

8:30-9—Mobilgil Concert. Gladys Rice, soprano; chorus; Nathaniel Shilkret's Orchestra. NBC—WEAF to KSL, Salt Lake City.

8:30-9—Jack Frost's Melody Moments. Oliver Smith, tenor; Eugene Ormandy's Orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WLS, Chicago.

9-9:30—Halsey Stuart Program. "Old Counsellor"; concert orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

9-9:30—Adventures of Sherlock Holmes. Sketch, "Copper Beeches." NBC—WJZ chain.

9:30-10:30—Palmolive Hour. Olive Palmer, soprano; Paul Oliver, tenor; Revelers Quartet; Cameo Trio, female voices; concert orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

9-9:30—Gold Medal Fast Freight. Wheaties Quartet; Gold Medal Organist CBS to KSCJ, Sioux City, Iowa.

9:30-10—Marcella Shields, Billy Murray and Walter Scanlon. Comedy and vocal trio. NBC—WJZ to WREN, Kansas City.

10-10:15—Ethel Norris, musical comedy soprano. Roundtowners Quartet; Freddie Rich's Orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

10-10:30—Rochester Civic Orchestra, Guy Fraser Harrison, conductor. NBC—WJZ to WREN, Kansas City.

10:15-11—Columbia Concerts Corporation program; Lucille Meliua, American coloratura soprano; Paul Althouse, tenor; Josef Pasternack's Orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

10:30-11—String dance orchestra. Sidelights on World Series by Graham McNamee. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

11:30-12—Coon-Sanders Orchestra. Popular Chicago band playing in New York for first time in years. Wednesday and Saturday. NBC—WEAF to WDAF, Kansas City.

THURSDAY, OCT. 8

7:45-8—"Famous Fallacies of Business." Talk series by Merle Thorpe, editor. NBC—WJZ to KOA, Denver.

8-8:15—Dixie Spiritual Singers. Negro chorus. NBC—WJZ to KFAB, Lincoln, Neb.

8-8:30—Rudy Valley's Connecticut Yankees. Borrah Minevitch and his Harmonica Rascals. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

8:15-8:30—Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller. Sketch, "Two Minutes to Go." NBC—WJZ to WREN, Kansas City.

8:30-8:45—Pickard Family. Hill billy songs. NBC—WJZ to KWK, St. Louis.

8:30-8:45—"Fest's Gold." Poetry and music. CBS to stations available.

9-9:15—The Guisar, Spanish tenor. Tango orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

9-9:30—Ares Dramatic Musicale. "Giuseppe Verdi." NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

9-9:30—Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit. NBC—WJZ to WCKY, Covington, Ky.

9:15-9:30—Coty Melody Girl. Welcome Lewis, contralto; Harry Salter's Orchestra. CBS to KOIL, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

9:30-10—Maxwell Ensemble. Russ Columbo, baritone, featured soloist; Don Voorhees's Orchestra. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

9:30-10—Adventures of Sherlock Holmes. Sketch, "The Devil's Foot." NBC—WEAF to WENR, Chicago.

10-10:30—Ex-lax Tone Pictures. CBS to KGH, Reno.

10-10:30—A. & P. Gypsies. Harry Horlick's orchestra; Frank Parker, tenor. NBC—WJZ to WREN, Kansas City.

10:30-10:45—Boswell Sisters. Vocal trio. CBS transcontinental.

10:45-11—Posters' Parade. Irene Beasley, contralto; male trio; popular orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

10-12:30—Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians. CBS to KGH, Reno.

12:30-1—Coon-Sanders Orchestra. NBC—WEAF to KOA, Denver.

FRIDAY, OCT. 9

11-12—NBC Music Appreciation Hour. Beginning of Series A and B concerts for young children, with Walter Damrosch lecturing and conducting symphony orchestra. NBC—WEAF and WJZ to KOA, Denver.

7-7:45—Major Bowes's Family. Vocal and instrumental. NBC—WEAF Chain to KOA, Denver.

7:30-7:45—"Ess" Nichols and his orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

8-8:30—Phelps Orchestra, Harry Richman, guest soloist. NBC—WJZ to KFAB, Lincoln, Neb.

8-9—Clicquot Servire Hour. Jessica Dragonette, soprano; Cavaliers Quartet; concert orchestra; Rosario Bourdon, conductor. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

8:30-9—"March of Time." Dramatized news sketches; concert orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

9-9:30—Clicquot Club. Harry Reser's Eskimos; Raymond Knight, master of ceremonies. NBC—WEAF to WOW, Omaha.

9-9:30—Interwoven Pair. Billy Jones and Ernest Hare; orchestra. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

9:30-10—Pond's Dance Program. Leo Reisman and his orchestra; soloists. NBC—WEAF to WOW, Omaha.

9:30-10—Armour Program. Ruth Lyon, soprano; Lillian Knowles, contralto; male quartet; Josef Koestner's Orchestra. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

9:45-10—Friendly Five Footnotes. "New Aids to Aerial Navigation," "Casey" Jones; Larry Murphy, tenor; Freddie Rich's Orchestra; Jackie Clarke, tap dancer. CBS to KLZ, Denver.

10-10:30—Pilsbury Pageant. Toscha Seidel, violinist; Theo Karle, tenor; Sam Lanin's Orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

10-10:30—Paul Whiteman's Paint Men. Mildred Bailey, contralto; Jesters male trio. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

10-10:30—"Mr. Bones and Company." Minstrelsy. NBC—WEAF chain.

10:30-11—RKO Theater of the Air. Vaudeville. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

10:45-11—Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor. Albeniz program. CBS transcontinental.

SATURDAY, OCT. 10

7-7:15—Bavarian Peasant Band. NBC—WEAF to KOA, Denver.

7:15-7:30—The Political Situation in Washington Tonight. Frederic William Wile. CBS transcontinental.

7:30-7:45—Mathilde Harding, pianist; Arcadie Birkenholz, violinist. First movement, Mason "Sonata, Opus 8 in G minor." NBC—WJZ Chain transcontinental.

7:30-7:45—Reis and Dunn. Comedy and song team. CBS transcontinental.

8-8:30—Civic Concerts Service Program. Artist recitals. NBC—WEAF to WOW, Omaha.

8-8:30—Corse Payton's "Ten-Twenty-Thirty." Dramatic sketches. NBC—WJZ Chain.

8:30-9—The Silver Flute. Dramatic sketch. NBC—WEAF to WOW, Omaha.

8:30-9—D'Orsay Program. Soloists and popular orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WREN, Kansas City.

9:15-9:30—Boswell Sisters, vocal trio. CBS transcontinental.

9-9:30—General Electric Orchestra; Floyd Gibbons. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

9:30-10—The Ted Weems Nighter. "Print the News." NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

9:30-10—Club Valspar. Aileen Clark, soprano; orchestra. NBC—WEAF to KFYR, Bismarck, N. D.

9:30-10—National Radio Forum. Speakers from Washington. CBS transcontinental.

10-10:30—"Duchess." Burlesque sketch. NBC—WJZ to WREN, Kansas City.

10-11—Hank Simmons Show Boat. "The Turn of the Tide." CBS transcontinental.

SUNDAY, OCT. 11

3-5—New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Erich Kleiber, conductor. First radio concert of 1931-32 season from Carnegie Hall. Overture to "Euryanthe" (Weber); Extracts from "Tafelmusik" (Telemann), first performance; Three Symphonic Dances (Resnicek), first performance in America; Symphony No. 7 (Beethoven). Olin Downes, distinguished music critic, is program commentator. CBS transcontinental.

5-5:30—Pastorale. Ballad program by mixed quartet and concert orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

5-6—Gilbert and Sullivan Gems. Chorus and orchestra. NBC—WEAF to WOW, Omaha.

5:30-6:30—Blue Coal Revue. Augmented orchestra; Billie Dauscha; Fred Vettel; mystery sketch. CBS to CFRB, Toronto.

6:45-7—Adventures of Barbara Wayne. "Beautiful Redhead." NBC—WJZ to WREN, Kansas City.

7-7:15—The World's Business. Talk, Dr. Julius Klein. CBS transcontinental.

7:15-7:30—Jolly Time Revue. The Jolly Colonel; Jules Herbuveaux's Orchestra. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

7:30-7:45—Fray and Braggiotti, pianists. CBS transcontinental.

7:45-8—Theo Karle, tenor. Columbia Little Symphony Orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

8-8:15—Emma Jettick Melodies. Mixed quartet. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

8-9—Eddie Cantor; Dave Rubinoff's Orchestra. NBC—WEAF to WOW, Omaha.

8:15-8:45—"Music Along the Wires." Barry Devine, baritone; symphony orchestra, Dominico Savino, conductor. CBS to WOR, Buffalo.

8:15-9:15—Collier's Radio Hour. Talks, dramatic sketches and music. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

9:15-10:15—Through the Opera Glass. Opera review by soloists, chorus and concert orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

9:30-10—Around the Samovar. Russian group. CBS transcontinental.

9:45-10:15—Kellogg Slumber Music Orchestra. NBC—WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City.

10-10:30—Ernest Hutcheson, concert pianist; Columbia Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor. Second and Third Movements, Beethoven's "Emperor" Concerto; first movement, Mozart "Sonata in D for two pianos," with Miss Beula Duffey. CBS transcontinental.

10:15-10:30—Land of Wonder and Fear. F. A. Mitchell Hedges, explorer. NBC—WJZ to WREN, Kansas City.

10:15-10:45—Best Sellers. Ted Weems's Orchestra; Ilo May Bailey, soprano. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

10:30-11—The Gauchos. Argentine group. CBS transcontinental.

10:45-11:15—Sunday at Seth Parker's. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

11-11:30—Continental String Quartet. CBS to KDYL, Salt Lake City.

Educational Recordings

Gregorian Chant, History and Exotic Bali

WE ALL know the glee with which a publisher acclaims a likely textbook. No mere "best seller" ever rates as high in his affections. Year in and year out a well written text will sell to school after school until its background is outmoded — or brought up to date. Now the publishers of disks have found that so-called "educational" records fall into the same class as textbooks. Many schools purchase generously for classes as well as for recreational activities. Having scented this sure market for records of good caliber, the manufacturers are now adroitly benefiting thereby, and at the same time, doing the honest lover of music a genuine service.

Who, having read and studied earnestly about Gregorian chant, for example, will not welcome the set of records issued by the Victor Company, 12 in number, which exposes to the average listener a performance, scholarly yet inspired, of this churchly music whose beauty is so penetrating as to be inescapable. The records in this set were made by the choir of monks of the Abbey of Saint Pierre de Solesmes, situated in the department of Sarth, near Sablé, France. In this ancient abbey, founded in 1010, pillaged several times during the Middle Ages, once nearly destroyed, there reside a group of musicianly scholars, who for a century have pursued the original and authentic Gregorian chant. Under erudite leaders, these monks have examined hundreds of ancient manuscripts, finally extracting from old documents the chants of the church as codified and collected by Pope Gregory.

* * *

That during the nineteenth century the leaders at Solesmes had the courage and the taste to desert the so-called Medicean version made at the beginning of the seventeenth century in accordance with popular demand was fortunate indeed, since without their patient and ceaseless research these ancient religious melodies might never have been uncovered. It is fitting therefore that the Schola of Solesmes Abbey should have turned out the present set of disks. From their performance, the interested listener may discern the authentic manner of singing as well as the authentic songs, for these men are carefully trained in the traditional manner of chanting.

Deriving fundamentally from the ancient Hebrew chants, influenced by the Greeks and the Romans, their chants are framed in the so-called Gregorian modes which are a keen spur to the modern ear. These religious folk songs are impersonal and never secular in feeling since in the familiar sense the chants are rhythmless and unmetrical. Yet they make a profound and lasting impression. It is true, indeed, that a very magnificent rhythm inheres in the words and therefore in the chants which line them so significantly, but rhythm in the sense which we know it, dance rhythm, sharply marked, incisive, essentially secular in appeal the Gregorian chant does not possess. The recordings are smooth, well handled, and clear. If on a first playing the records seem dull and flavorless, it is well to remember that such music is alien material to many of us. A hearing of the set will bring to the listener its full charm, the abstract, impersonal lovliness of its appeal.

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To continue the list of educational products, the Columbia company has issued a second volume in its history of music series. The first volume covered the period up to about 1600, the second volume, a very recent release, brings the series through Bach and Handel. There are eight records in the series, and with them is a book by Percy Scholes, a conscientious and capable writer about musical matters. Perhaps the most exciting records in the set are those of clavichord and harpsichord music, played by Arnold and Rudolph Dolmetsch with all the suaveness and the grace one might expect. The Bach Cantata Club of London contributes several choruses, and the balance of the volume is dotted with familiar names, including that of Leon Goossens the oboist.

For an exotic touch, there is the set which unrolls music from Bali, that East Indian island which has lured Eichheim and many others to its shores in order that they might become more familiar with the many rhythmic intricacies of its music. For those of us who may not pursue our study of music around the globe here is a fascinating collection of this Oriental music. Three of the records (these are imported Odeons) comprise an entire Balinese symphony; on three others are typical briefer pieces. Among other features, the listener will find the instrumentation a lesson in percussion possibilities.

Nor has the American Indian been excluded from the world of disks. The French Odeon have released three records which unroll in all their barbarity and vigor songs for a wedding, for war, for a funeral, for corn grinding and for gambling, a Love Song, a Green Corn Song and a Cradle Song. All of them, even the cradle song, are accompanied by the inevitable tomtom. What hardy babies the Indians must have been!

C. S. B.

Programs Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (1935kc-900m)

5:00 p. m.—Edisonians, Will Dodge, director.
6:00 Football Review, Ralph Clifford.
6:15 Doris Estey and Billy Payne.
6:30 Piano soloist.
6:34 Announcements; news.
6:45 WEEI Organist, Del Castillo.
7:15 Talk, Dr. Gilbert White.
7:25 Orsen Answer Man.
7:30 NBC, Nick Lucas, guitarist.
8:00 NBC, Civic Concerts; soloist; concert orchestra.
8:26 Chevrolet Chronicles; recorded.
9:00 NBC, General Electric Concert Orchestra, Erno Rapee, conductor; Floyd Gibbons.
9:30 NBC, Club Valspar; Aileen Clark, soprano; Harold Von Emburgh, tenor; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Dance Orchestra; Weber and Fields.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Jean Crawford, "Poet of the Organ."
11:30 NBC, Al Katz and his orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-333m)

5:31 p. m.—Stock reports.
5:45 "Story and Song."
5:55 The Success Reporter.
6:00 Time; weather; sport review; temperature.
6:15 NBC, Little Buster Circus Parade.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 Edward MacHugh, baritone.
7:45 NBC, Carlo Le Mar; Rodemich Orchestra.
8:00 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
8:30 NBC, "Dance With Countess D'Orsay."
9:00 Boston Fire Department Band; Commander E. F. McLaughlin, speaker.
9:30 NBC, First Nighter; sketch, "The Texan."
10:00 NBC, "Cuckoo," burlesque sketch.
10:30 NBC, Clara, Lu and Em.
10:45 Male Quartet.
11:00 Announcements; sport review.
11:15 Hotel Brunswick Orchestra.
12:00 Time announcement.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

8:00 p. m.—Ted and His Greater Gang.
8:30 Little Tree Farm Melodies.
8:45 CBS, Tropic-Aire; football scores.
9:00 "Musical Mirror"; Helen Barr, soprano; string ensemble.
9:15 Variety review.
9:45 "Twilight Tunes"; orchestra.
7:00 News and weather.
7:15 CBS, "Political Situation in Washington Tonight," Frederic William Wile.
7:30 CBS, Reis and Dunn, harmony duo.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor; Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 CBS, Abe Lyman's Band; glee club.
8:30 CBS, The Ink Spots.
8:45 CBS, Gloom Chasers; comedy act.
9:00 CBS, Boswell Sisters, vocal trio.
9:15 CBS, Chicago Variety Program.
9:30 CBS, National Radio Forum: Robert H. Lucas.
10:00 CBS, Hank Simmons's Show Boat; "The Winning Hand."
11:00 "Country Club Happy Days."
11:15 Time; baseball; news; weather.
11:30 Mickie Albert and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

10:38 a. m.—Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
1:00 p. m.—Bradford organ, Louis Weir.
1:30 NBC, Sen. Hiram Bingham of Connecticut.
1:45 Hour for Religious Liberals.
2:15 NBC, "My Portrait Gallery of Famous Britons: Stanley Baldwin," Mr. Valentine Williams.
2:30 NBC, Lee Sims, piano; Ile Bailey, soprano; orchestra.
3:00 NBC, Friendly Hour.
4:00 NBC, Melodies de France: Georges Barrere and His Little Symphony.
4:30 Philco Concert; recorded.
5:00 NBC, Sabbath Reveries.
6:00 Time; weather; review; temperature.
6:10 The Success Reporter.
6:15 "Song Picture"; Voice and piano.
6:30 "Heroic Days of Plymouth Colony."
6:45 NBC, Adventures of Barbara Wayne.
7:00 Time; Microphonians.
7:15 Justin Sandridge, concert pianist.
7:30 NBC, Three Bakers, male trio; orchestra.
8:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Mixed Quartet.
8:15 NBC, Collier's Radio Hour; sketches, talks, music.
9:15 NBC, Stag Party; "Joe" Williams, sport writer; quartet; orchestra.
9:45 NBC, Kellogg Slumber Music.
10:15 NBC, Land of Wonder and Fear.
10:30 WBZ Players.
11:00 Time; weather; temperature.
11:15 Harry H. Poisey, organist.
12:00 Time announcement.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

8:00 a. m.—Dudley Carollers.
9:00 Organ Melodies; soloist.
10:00 "The Song Book."
10:30 CBS "Quiet Harmonies."
11:00 Cathedral Church of St. Paul.
12:15 p. m.—"The Old Refrain"; organ and soloist.
12:30 National Ensemble.
2:00 CBS, "Sons of Eli"; double quartet.
2:30 "Dancesapators"; soloists.
3:30 Lawrence Rose, cellist; Ralph Nylund, tenor.
3:45 Yankee Quartet.
5:00 Political talk.
5:05 Vagabonds Orchestra.
5:30 Theatrical Revue; members of "Rhapsody in Black" Company.
8:00 Soloist and organ.
6:15 L. P. Rogers's "Memories."
6:30 Shepard Anniversary Troubadours.
7:00 Popular vocal and piano.
7:15 CBS, Fray and Braggiotti, pianists.
7:30 CBS, Columbia Little Symphony; Theo Karle, tenor.
7:45 CBS, Boswell Sisters, vocal trio.
8:00 CBS, Kodak talk.
8:15 CBS, Esther Cad-Kin and concert orchestra.
8:45 CBS, Angelo Patri.
9:00 CBS, Eugene Ormandy's Orchestra; soloists.
9:30 CBS, "Romances of the Sea."
10:00 Gus Arnheim and his orchestra.
10:30 CBS, The Gauchos; Argentine music

MILL GIRLS GET AS LITTLE AS $3, COMMITTEE TOLD

Minimum Wage Commission Criticized for Permitting Lawrence Conditions

Girls in Lawrence textile mills are being paid as little as $3 a week, and in one factory no girl worker receives more than $7 for a 48-hour week, it was charged yesterday at a hearing before the special commission appointed by the last Legislature to investigate the operation of the Minimum Wage Law.

Criticizing the Minimum Wage Commission for its laxity in watching out for the welfare of child textile workers, Mr. Charles Campos, of the Fall River Central Labor Union, cited cases in his city where girls were being paid $4.50 after being promised $12 a week. He also declared that he had information showing that wages as low as 20 cents a day were in vogue in some places.

Charging that new industries in particular had been permitted to disregard the laws, Mr. Campos complained that weavers in these Fall River factories were getting only $9 a week, while spinners were being paid $10 and $11. Long hours and even Sunday operations go hand in hand with the low wages, the labor leader explained.

The legislative committee was called upon by Mr. Robert V. Lee, Representative from South Boston, to discharge the present Minimum Wage Commission for its ineffective administration of the wage law.

Referring to the situation in Lawrence, Mr. Robert J. Watt, member of the Lawrence Labor Union, warned that 25,000 workers threaten to turn the city into a chaotic condition because of the Minimum Wage Board's inability to properly administer the law. In every textile city in the Commonwealth, he said, there are children working for as low as $3 a week.

Mr. Edward Fisher of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, under which the Minimum Wage Board functions, described the difficulties which face the wage board and his own colleagues in administering the wage law. As the law operates in Massachusetts, he said, the only penalty attached to violators of the law is that of having their names published as firms which are not fulfilling the terms of the law.

This naturally handicaps the wage board, he added, as the law violators can continue their unrighteous practices as long as they are not outlawed by the workers themselves. The Minimum Wage Commission is further handicapped, he continued, because it cannot change decrees made by boards comprised of employees and employers during labor difficulties, but can only recommend changes. Since many firms are not now complying with the demands of the commission, this year will be a banner one for the publication of firms' names, he concluded.

Many of the mill workers are forced to accept employment at the pitifully low wages, it was explained, because in many instances they are the sole support of their families.

The duties of administering the wage law were thrust on the shoulders of the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, which is not in direct sympathy with the law or those whom it affects, was the charge made by Prof. Arthur Holcomb of Harvard University, a former member of the commission which drafted the wage law in 1912.

When drafted, the law was recognized as an experiment, he explained, but the grave error was committed, he thought, when the administration of the law was placed under control of the Arbitration Board. He recommended that the authority for administering the law be turned over to a group representing equally the employers of women help, the employees, and the disinterested public.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Horticultural Hall: Radio Show and Household Appliance Exposition, until 10.

Theaters

Shubert—"Meet My Sister," 8:15.
Colonial—"Trial by Jury" and "Pinafore."
Somerville—Somerville Players in "Our New Minister."

EVENTS SUNDAY

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Paul A. Harsch, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Needham; Paramount Theater, Needham, 3:30.

Free public lecture on Christian Science, by Judge Samuel W. Greene, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Hingham; High School Auditorium, Central Street, Hingham, 3:30.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Judge Samuel W. Greene, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Lexington; Old Belfry Club Hall, Lexington, 8.

Boston Mycological Club: Meet Forest Hills steam railroad station, 9:15.

Boston Public Library: Illustrated talk, "Gilbert Stuart, His Life and Paintings," by Mrs. Washburn Davenport, 3:30; illustrated lecture, "The Colorful Orient," by Miss Alice M. F. Newkirk; both events, lecture hall, Boylston Street, 8.

Appalachian Mountain Club: Meet West Quincy railroad station, for rock climbing, 10.

Hotel Statler: Meeting, Store Managers, Parlor C.

Fire prevention week, through Oct. 10.

EVENTS MONDAY

Hotel Statler: Meeting and reception, Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association, Georgian Room. Afternoon reception, League of American Pen Women, Parlor C.

West Roxbury Community: Meeting, Girl Scout Committee, home of Mrs. J. M. Sanderson, 16 Hasting Street, 2:30. Meeting, Tourist Club, home of Mrs. Harold G. Arnold, 55 Eminons Road, 3.

Women's City Club of Boston: At home, 5 Walnut Street, 3:30 to 5:30.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days except Mondays from 10 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries at 11 o'clock every day except Monday. Special exhibitions. Modern French paintings lent by John T. Spaulding; exhibition of new accessions of the Print Department Oct. 1; Stencil Designs by Thomas A. Fox; nineteenth century landscapes and seascapes.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 1 to 4, admission free. Closed on national holidays.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—English portraits and ship pictures.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Paintings by W. Lee-Hankey. Through Oct. 3.

Scheerer Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings and dry points by Frank W. Benson, Edmund Blampied, Arthur Briscoe and others. Through September.

Grace Horne Galleries, 446 Stuart Street—Recent paintings of Brittany by W. L. Stevens. Pencil drawings of New Hampshire by John Pratt Whitman. Through Oct. 5.

Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University—English water colors of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, including such artists as Edward Dayes, Paul Munn, John Cozens, Gerten, Twiner, Cotman, Varley, Payne, De Wint, Prout, Cox and John Ruskin. American water colors of the twentieth century, showing the work of such artists as John Marin, Maurice Prandergast, Charles Hopkinson, John Hopper, Preston Dickinson and others. Through October.

United States Lines Announce Sailings

Winter and spring sailings of the United States Lines have been scheduled and were announced by Mr. William A. Isaac, manager of the Boston office of the line. The Leviathan is to sail from New York to Southampton and Cherbourg the first week of every month until the early summer months, when two sailings a month will be maintained.

This service is to be augmented by the new express liner Manhattan, 30,000-ton ultramodern ship which is to be launched in December and ready for service in the early summer of 1932. This vessel is said to be the largest vessel ever built in the United States and is to measure 705 feet long, with a cruising speed of more than 20 knots. Later in the year, the sister ship of the Manhattan is to be put into commission on the same route.

Weekly service to Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg is to be provided by the cabin steamers President Harding and President Roosevelt. Two new cabin boats are being placed in this service, the American Importer and the American Exporter, starting Oct. 21 with the sailing of the American Importer. Every Friday a cabin class steamer is to leave New York for London.

Boston Art Notes

Grace Horne's Galleries

Two exhibitions are running currently at Grace Horne's Galleries on Stuart Street. Lester Stevens occupies the large room with a new set of oils, while John Pratt Whitman is exhibitor in the small room with some pencil drawings.

Lester Stevens is a familiar enough name in Boston. Though we may have come to associate his style with a certain definite mode, we find in these works of recent years that he has broadened in subject interest as well as in treatment. The picturesque environment of Brittany furnishes the pictorial material, a contrast with the New England of yore. The stucco houses, the narrow, crooked streets, the churches, the ornamental lanterns serve well the scenic demands of the artist. Mr. Stevens has captured the romance with a pleasing ingenuousness and has played upon it.

On the other hand, he has acknowledged some of the new methods, especially that of rendering surface and form in terms of color. His canvas is almost a mosaic in which blocks of pigment are fitted together in such a way that they give an illusion of form. He distorts shapes somewhat, too, trying to establish a greater dynamics in the pattern.

John Pratt Whitman makes some sensitive pencil sketches of poetic spots outdoors. Pine pathways, century-old trees, waterfalls, hills and meadows make appealing subjects for depiction and he works upon them with pencil, achieving a tonal result. New Hampshire has a great store of subjects for the resourceful artist.

A third exhibition at Miss Horne's is a permanent one, namely, the mural adornment in her tearoom made by the versatile young Richard Whorf. The subject of "Old Russia" covers the entire wall space. Ancient Slavic street scenes, Byzantine churches, Cossacks are portrayed. A good deal of pure design covers spaces, that colorful garish design which was used for embroidery and the embellishment of handicrafts. Mr. Whorf proves to be indefatigable. He has taken a rather showorn subject and freshened it. D. A.

BOSTON TAX INCOME LARGEST IN HISTORY

When the City Collector's office closed its doors last night, $22,771,000 in taxes had rolled in, the biggest tax day in the history of Boston. It was the final day of grace for taxpayers and the last minute rush brought in all excepting $20,442,356 in taxes now owed the city, which will draw 6 per cent interest from Sept. 16.

Two of the largest taxpayers, the Boston Elevated and the New England Telephone and Telegraph, sent in their checks yesterday for an amount aggregating more than $1,500,000. The largest check ever received from a single concern by the city was contributed by the Edison Electric Company amounting to slightly more than $2,000,000.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature; gentle to moderate westerly winds.

All New England States: Fair tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Moderate southwest winds and fair weather tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	64	76	Montreal	58	76
Bismarck	50	78	Nantucket	64	70
Boston	63	78	New Orleans	72	74
Buffalo	64	66	New York	64	76
Calgary	34	..	Norfolk, Va.	64	82
Charleston	72	80	North Platte	54	84
Chicago	60	80	Philadelphia	66	78
Cincinnati	56	82	Phoenix, Ariz.	64	92
Denver	48	74	Pittsburgh	60	76
Eastport, Me.	54	66	Portland, Me.	62	76
Hatteras	70	78	Raleigh	64	84
Helena, Mont.	50	74	St. Louis	62	76
Honolulu, T.H.	..	82	St. Paul	64	80
7 p.m. Oct. 3	78	..	Salt Lake City	52	88
Huron, S. D.	62	84	San Francisco	54	62
Jacksonville	74	80	SantaFe, N.M.	48	70
Kansas City	64	82	Seattle	48	56
Key West	78	86	Tampa	74	84
Los Angeles	68	92	Washington	60	82
Memphis	66	88	Wichita, Kan.	70	84
Miami, Fla.	80	84	Williston, N.D.	46	76

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Oct. 3.
B—Maximum Oct. 2.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 3:09 p. m., Sunday 3:52 a. m.
Height of tides 6.9 feet, 7.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:54 p. m.

A NEW shipment of the season's smartest styles, in the wanted colors —Crepe, Satin, Velvets, Woolens and Knitted Suits $16.75
Sizes 38 to 54½.
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Battle Creek Compares Past and Present

Photographs by Courtesy of James H. Brown Historical Collection

CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS PICTURE CITY'S ADVANCEMENT

Modern Times Are Typified in the 22-Story Building of the Central National Bank, of Which the Architects Are Holabird & Root of Chicago. Earlier Days Are Depicted in the Game of "Hoss Shoes" and Goin' to Meetin' in the Venerable Conveyance With Its Jouncing Springs.

CHANCES TO VIEW SKIES GIVEN PUBLIC

"Open nights" at the Harvard Observatory this year are intended for the general public which manifests a curiosity concerning the movement of the celestial bodies. A short, non-technical talk by prominent astronomers, will be followed, when weather permits, by telescopic observation of the skies. Lectures begin promptly at 7:30 on the following nights and admission is by ticket only, which may be obtained by sending a self-addressed envelope to "Open Nights, Harvard College Observatory, Cambridge, Mass.":

Oct. 6: "The Universe Unfolding," Prof. R. H. Baker, of the University of Illinois. Oct. 20: "Revelations of a Star's Spectrum," Miss Cecilia H. Payne. Oct. 24: "Harvard Observatory Developments" Prof. Harlow Shapley. Oct. 27: "Computing Pluto's Orbit," Dr. F. L. Whipple. Oct. 29: "The Approaching Leonid Shower," Dr. W. J. Fisher.

MASONS DRAMATIZE WASHINGTON EVENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 — In commemoration of George Washington's two hundredth anniversary, Publicity Lodge No. 1000, F. & A. M., at its one hundred and sixty-first communication in Masonic Hall, Oct. 5, will hold a special Washington Night with a program reminiscent of the Revolutionary period of American history.

A feature of the evening will be a dramatization of Washington's Inaugural, in which the Bible on which George Washington was sworn in in 1788 will play a part. The historic volume was lent for this occasion by St. John's Lodge No. 1, which lent it for the actual inauguration of the first President, and has safeguarded and treasured it through the intervening years.

RINDGE STUDENTS HOUSED

Mayor Richard M. Russell, Cambridge, thanked President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard University yesterday for the offer of the north wing of the new Biological Institute for the housing of Rindge "Tech" students. Appreciation was also expressed for the many other benefits freely granted the city by Harvard, and the Mayor's letter follows the acceptance of the offer by the Cambridge School Committee.

NATICK TAX RATE $32.70

NATICK, Mass., Oct. 3 — The Board of Assessors last night announced that the 1931 tax rate for this town would be $32.70, an increase of $1.95 over last year. Public welfare appropriations totaling $30,000, made at the last town meeting, necessitated the increase, the assessors stated.

Michigan Honors Hiram Moore, Pioneer in Machine Harvesting

Boulder Placed on Farm Near Battle Creek Dedicated—Event Opens Notable Program Commemorating City's Centenary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Oct. 3—Farmers for miles around gathered on a July day in 1838 at the Hiram Moore farm near Climax, Mich., and watched an odd-looking contraption drawn by 20 horses enter a wheat field and reap and thresh 30 acres of grain before the sun set that evening!

The new machine not only cut the golden stalks but also threshed the wheat kernels from the heavily laden heads and poured them into sacks to be hauled to log granaries. That day—July 12, 1838—marked the first time that the Hiram Moore harvester-combine, invented in 1836, was put to practical use. It was the forerunner, historians agree, of all later combines for harvesting grain.

Now, 93 years later, honor to the memory of the pioneer inventor and farmer of southern Michigan is paid in today's dedication of a huge natural boulder, placed beside the road at the entrance to the 30-acre field on the Moore farm about 10 miles southwest of this city. The boulder rests in a base of natural rocks picked up from the farm, and a bronze tablet appropriately describes the inventor's achievement.

Opens Five-Day Program

To participate in today's celebration, a procession of automobiles proceeded from Battle Creek southwestward over the old Territorial Road to the Hiram Moore farm for the dedication. Motorcars from Kalamazoo also joined the procession. The event opened the five-day Battle Creek centennial program commemorating this city's one hundredth anniversary.

Dedication of the boulder recalls the famous controversy between Cyrus McCormick, who invented a reaper in 1831, and backers of Hiram Moore. James H. Brown of Battle Creek, historian and writer on agricultural subjects, who is in charge of the dedication and who is chairman of the agricultural section of the Battle Creek centennial, explains the claims made by the two interests.

"Cyrus McCormick in 1831 invented a separate reaper for cutting grain. This reaper was built to cut a swath of grain and a man walked alongside to tie it into bundles.

"Hiram Moore started his first experiments also in 1831, but he was attempting to build a machine that would combine both the harvesting and threshing operations in one. This he succeeded in doing in 1836, and the machine was first successfully used in 1838. But Mr. Moore and his backers made the mistake of obtaining but one general patent to cover the entire machine, instead of securing patents on seven separate devices, which were incorporated in the building of his harvester-combine.

Outline of the Controversy

"The controversy between McCormick and Moore arose over the knife and finger guards used both in the McCormick reaper and in the Moore harvester-combine. There is no question that Mr. McCormick designed these two devices which Mr. Moore later made use of. However, Mr. Moore, through the United States Patent Office in Washington, proceeded in 1836 to take out a patent on his harvester-combine as a whole instead of the separate devices incorporated in his machine. This patent expired in 14 years and the Patent Office refused to renew it because in the interim it was discovered that Mr. McCormick had prior rights to the finger guard and knife device.

"The seven devices upon which Mr. Moore should have taken out patents—or learned whether someone had prior claims to them—were the finger guard; the ledger plate; knife section; grain divider; reel; elevating disk, and pitman. Mr. McCormick, of course, had prior claim to the knife section and finger guard.

"In the end, however, the controversy was really a misunderstanding, and in the final analysis both men are entitled to credit for the machines they designed, built and operated successfully.

"In the Battle Creek centennial we are paying honor to both men as pioneers who aided the cause of agriculture. Hiram Moore, however, happened to be a Michigan citizen, and therefore we are honoring his memory by the dedication of this boulder today."

Marker for First Home

The centennial celebration extends through Oct. 7. Following dedication of the Hiram Moore boulder, a tablet marking the site of the first home built in Battle Creek was unveiled. Centennial guests and citizens then proceeded to the W. K. Kellogg Airport for the centennial air meet. Battle Creek churches join in a union service and religious pageant tomorrow.

More than 200 floats and acts representing early pioneer days in Battle Creek have been prepared for the centennial procession Monday afternoon. Pioneer residents will be honored at a special program Monday evening.

A pageant entitled "The Return of the Pioneers" will be presented in a natural amphitheater of 50 acres on the north bank of the Kalamazoo River, in the eastern part of the city, Oct. 6 and 7.

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Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each week day at 6:30 p. m. (E. S. T.)

Cutters of Wages, Couzens Says, Are Like 'Red' Dictator

(Copyright, 1931, by the United Press)

BIRMINGHAM, Mich.—Senator James Couzens (R.), of Michigan, says in a denunciation of wage reductions: "One banker, at the head of the executive committee of one of our great industries, has issued an order for wage cuts which will affect 1,000,000 people. These are at the absolute mercy of this one banker, whose mandate also is affecting the economic security of other industries. We have not reached the position of Russia, but have in this country several men with almost the same dictatorial power as Stalin."

Whether other companies will follow several big corporations in cutting wages, Mr. Couzens was not prepared to say. He expressed belief many smaller concerns already have reduced wages without attracting publicity.

"These business leaders have picked out the start of cold weather to issue their wage-cutting orders," he said. "With winter coming on, resources low and jobs hard to find, the men have no alternative but to accept. No such cuts have been ordered by the railroads, because they first must negotiate with well-organized brotherhoods."

Some employers, Mr. Couzens said, say this is a free country and men may quit their jobs if they object to working conditions. "Such talk simply depicts a theoretical picture, because we have had circumstantial evidence the past two years that men in this country are not free," he said. "They have been hired and fired at will, required to work such hours as employers dictated, and accept such wages as employers offered—all on assumption that labor is a commodity subject to the law of supply and demand, which is the theory of the jungle.

"I do not admit that wage earners are entitled to a living wage only, and that when costs drop, wages should be lowered correspondingly. If we pay but a living wage, how can the great majority of our 45,000,000 workers ever hope to prepare for times of stress? If it takes all they make to live, there can be no provision for the future.

"A more equitable division between Capital and Labor of the fruits of industry is in order, but it can't be brought about when our so-called great leaders arbitrarily tell their employees what portion they may or may not have. Our vaunted civilization has not yet progressed sufficiently far to see that the Government has a responsibility in securing a man's job or his wage."

LONDON FOLLOWS ADVICE OF PRINCE

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — In response to the Prince of Wales' appeal to the country to train men for salesmanship, the leading London distributing houses, in conjunction with the London County Council, have arranged for new training courses at evening institutes this winter.

A special sub-committe has prepared five groups of lectures dealing with salesmanship, merchandising, furnishing, the fur trade, the textile industries, business management, and other subjects Officials of the Post Office, the railways and Imperial Airways, will also give lectures on dispatch and transport.

ROADS URGED TO SAVE FARMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 3—The construction of hard surface roads through the rural sections of the State would put an end to the abandonment of farms, New York State Farm Bureau Federation leaders declared at a conference here on Sept. 29. There were 29 farm bureau associations of eastern New York represented.

Fur Facts that have built up public confidence in the quality of Stearns Fur Coats
A Stearns Caracul Coat won't rip
THE separate skins are matched with true artistry to avoid strain, invisibly hand-sewn together and "stayed" with China silk. In other words, as much care is given to the unseen places in a Stearns caracul coat as is given to the shaping of its collar or the selection of its lining Black Caracul Coats from $295 to $1000. On the sixth floor.
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BOSTON

TEXAS MOHAIR TO BE MARKETED BY FARM BOARD

Advances Arranged by Federal Coöperative on Fall Clips

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANGELO, Texas, Oct. 3—The Federal Farm Board got its first corner on a commodity when the Texas Warehouse Association met here on Sept. 28 and consigned to the National Wool Marketing Corporation its mohair pool of 6,700,000 pounds, or 82.2 per cent of the State's fall production. Then on Sept. 29, Arizona and New Mexico followed Texas and growers there pledged their combined clips of about 600,000 to the federal coöperative.

The coöperative is advancing to the growers 15 cents net a pound for adult and 35 cents a pound for kid hair. The warehouses are receiving, in addition, a half-cent a pound advance for handling the pool.

Growers are to be held responsible for over-advances when the mohair is sold, although Mr. Sol Mayer, president of the National Wool Marketing Corporation, believes the clip this year will sell for several cents a pound above the advances. This profit probably will be given to the growers and not used to repay the over-advances on the business of previous years, he said. The advances will bring at least $1,700,000 into west Texas within 15 days.

About 10,000,000 pounds of mohair were sold in the United States during the first nine months of this year and the Farm Board has on hand today around 13,000,000 pounds, exclusive of the new pool. Dealers in Texas have only about 1,500,000 pounds. Shipments are being made to Draper & Co., sales agents for the National Wool Marketing Corporation, at Boston.

Mohair men expect the Farm Board to control the price of the product because only about 18,000,000 pounds are produced annually in the United States. Of this amount Texas produces around 15,000,000 pounds. There is a tariff of 34 cents a pound, clean content, on mohair coming into the United States and last year's imports amounted to only 427,000 pounds. Entrance of New Mexico and Arizona into the pool assures the coöperative control of practically all of the clip, officials say. Oregon and the northwestern states also produce mohair.

Last January a pool on Texas spring mohair was attempted by the warehouses, but was broken up when the Farm Board posted advances of 15 cents per pound on adult and 25 cents on kid hair.

Producers and warehouses threw their holdings upon the market and the coöperative got only 1,500,000 pounds of the 7,000,000-pound spring clip.

Y. M. C. A. ELECTS OFFICER

Mr. George Spaunbergh of Worcester was elected president of the New England Chapter of the Association of Membership Secretaries at a meeting held at the Boston Y M. C. A. yesterday. The organization is composed of membership secretaries from the various Y. M. C. A.'s throughout New England. Mr. John M. Brewer, director of the vocational guidance department, Harvard University, addressed the gathering.

NEW FREIGHT CLASSIFICATION PLAN PROPOSED

Recovery of Railroad Loss Through Motortruck Competition Sought

Consideration of a new plan in railroad freight transportation designed to facilitate through service for less than carload lots, including delivery direct to the consignee's doorway, will be made at a meeting of industrial and railroad executives in Boston, Oct. 15.

The proposal, made by Mr. C. L. Whittemore, traffic manager of the New England Paper and Pulp Traffic Association, is an adaptation of a European system, looking to the recovery of at least some of the tonnage lost to rail carriers through the competition of motortrucks.

Representatives of the paper, textile, shoe and other industries are now being chosen by Mr. G. C. Randall, district manager of the car service division of the American Railway Association, to meet with the railroad executives to work out details of the plan.

The more revolutionary features of the proposal include a new classification between the carlot and less-than-carlot designations now employed; through service, irrespective of whether the car is full or not; and delivery from terminal to consignee by trucks of the American Railway Express. A new minimum carload weight of something like 6000 or 8000 pounds of paper is also proposed, to permit the moving of smaller bulks of paper with the same expedition as that now accorded carload lots and with the added advantage of factory-to-door delivery.

Rates for the service under discussion would have to be higher than carlot rates, its sponsor declares, but nevertheless should be lower than the present less-than-carlot rates, so that they may offer competition to the through delivery cost of trucking.

Pointing out the importance of the service, Mr. Whittemore calls attention to the fact that paper is now being trucked as far as Bangor to Boston in order to insure quick delivery for relatively small quantities—a practice which applies to many other industries. He declares that the new service would be equal that that of the private motortruck and that the need for it is indicated by the rapid increase of trucking operations despite the better service provided by modern railroads.

With plenty of railway-controlled trucks available, he says, the railroad could easily establish the new class as proposed, give efficient service in delivery to terminal and have the goods in the store or warehouse of the consignee before the postal card notice of the arrival of his freight at the terminal could reach him.

Y.W.C.A. LEADER AIDS GIRLS TO GET JOBS

A visit direct to business and industrial concerns to find jobs for the 337 unemployed girls who applied for work during September, is the method employed by Mrs. Margaret V. Evans, director of vocational employment at the Boston Y. W. C. A.

The vocational department gives information and advice on choosing an occupation and preparing for it, Mrs. Evans said. It has increased its staff of assistants in order to care for these girls, and it has become necessary to keep the office open two evenings a week. This will be done, she added, as long as the need continues.

WORLD PARLEY IN CALIFORNIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Dr. Rufus B. von KleinSmid, chancellor of the Institute of International Relations, has announced that the 1931 sessions of that conference on world welfare are to be held in the Mission Inn, Riverside, Calif., D. c. 13-18.

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HOUGHTON'S — BASEMENT

Editor Makes His Writers Work Even If He Has to Lock Them Up

That's What Ray Long Had to Do With Peter B. Kyne, and He Had to Be Pretty Persuasive to Get Coolidge to 'Write a Piece'

By JANET MABIE

Some day an American university will probably confer an honorary degree upon Mr. Ray Long for his contributions to letters as a magazine editor. And if universities would not persist in making their citations so humorless in such cases, one for Mr. Long ought really to include the clause, "For getting Calvin Coolidge to write a set of magazine articles."

Because, though Mr. Long has had an amazing and amusing career as an editor, not all the rest of it put together can have been either so amazing—in a way—or so amusing, however you look at it, as his gathering of Mr. Coolidge into the small timid fold of his hand-picked authors.

It was fun hearing about it. We sat in the paneled office he was a few days later to vacate at Cosmopolitan for an office as president of the book publishing firm in which he joins with Mr. Richard Smith, and he told the story in a soft, humorous voice that smoothed down most of the sharper edges from the orthodox picture of a magazine editor, as a violent fellow lacking both in patience and sanity.

It seems that Mr. Long was sitting one day in a grove whose name escapes me now; with him were Herbert Hoover and Irvin Cobb and Nicholas Longworth. And presently along came George Akerson with a telegram for Mr. Hoover.

Amazingly enough, the telegram said that at Rapid City, S. D., Calvin Coolidge had called in his personal stenographer, Edwin Geiser, told him to type on a lot of little pieces of paper the words, "I do not choose to run for President in 1928"; told him to call in the newspaper correspondents; told the correspondents to file along past him and, as they did, had given each one of them one of the shocking slips. The newspaper men had made appropriate motions in the direction of telephones and here, in the grove, was one by-product.

Mr. Hoover Said "Hm-mm"

"Hm-mm," Mr. Hoover said, and handed the yellow paper to Mr. Long. Mr. Long said, "Hm-mm," and handed it back. Mr. Hoover handed it to Mr. Cobb. I do not know what Mr. Cobb said. I do not know either why Mr. Hoover did not hand the paper to Mr. Longworth, but it appears he did not.

That night Mr. Long was on a train, bound for Mr. Coolidge.

When he saw him he asked him to do a set of articles for the Cosmopolitan. Mr. Coolidge listened.

Mr. Long saw him nine or ten times more, he is not quite sure which it was.

Each time Mr. Coolidge listened. When Mr. Long departed each time, it was his privilege to wonder patiently whether he had made any impression on the President; nothing had happened to tell him.

Then one day Everett Sanders telephoned from the White House. He told Mr. Long to get on a train and come there right away. And he added with a sort of adult Puckishness, "I think you will be interested."

Mr. Long got himself to Washington pretty fast.

At the White House he had not to wait at all. When he went into the room where the President sat, he immediately noticed a little measured smile. In one hand the President held a sheaf of papers. He made a little gesture with them at Mr Long.

"Well," he said, "I wrote a piece."

Marked an Achievement

Surely nothing need be added to explain why, looking back over his long years of dealing with people who write, Mr. Long considers this incident marks the high-water mark of his adventures.

Mr. Long did not want to be a magazine editor when he was a little boy. He wanted to be a cartoonist. At 17, in Indianapolis, he was a steady source of annoyance to Jim Hornaday, who was editor of the News, because he kept insisting on a job.

He told Hornaday eagerly that he and some friends had hired a room in a neighboring office building and a teacher for evening life classes. He was sure he could do the sort of cartoons that would go. Hornaday endured what amounted to a war of attrition for quite a while, then he cracked and gave the boy a job. Not to draw. To do cub reporting.

"Of course I wanted to be a war correspondent. Kent Cooper and I were put on the courthouse run. We wrote to Melville Stone of the Associated Press, telling him we were the fellows he was looking for; he wrote us courteously but quite firmly that he guessed he'd have to struggle along somehow without us."

Things went on, and though Long wasn't getting to be a cartoonist, he was getting to be more and more of a reporter. As such ideas do seize all reporters at some time, the idea seized him that he should leave the News, which he did, going to Cincinnati, where a man on the Post, who was a genius at hiring people, and infinitely more of a genius at firing them, surprisingly gave him a job. His name was John Vandercook, and he went on firing people until Long was about the only one left who knew the way to the composing room.

Reaches One Top Rung

After a little, Ray Long found himself managing editor of the Post, which was pretty amazing to him, considering his modest beginnings so comparatively shortly before in Indianapolis. There was a young aristocracy in the Post office then, if you can look back at it through the light of subsequent history. Roy Howard, president of the present Scripps-Howard chain, was assistant managing editor. "Webster" was the Post cartoonist.

"Odd" MacIntyre was on the telegraph desk. Things went along with that dash which is the power and the glory of the very young. Older men trembled for "what the Post was coming to," but it came about that "these wild kids" developed the talent to carry on the campaign that broke the power of George B. Cox who, with Senator Foraker, ran that section of Ohio for so many years.

Things on the Post entered upon one of those periods of quiet that makes even managing editors, when they are quite young, peer over into other people's yards to see if anything interesting is going on.

Among other neighboring yards was Hampton's magazine. It was getting along pretty well, so its owner Ben Hampton thought; but he began to get letters from Ray Long telling him that he was mistaken. At first Hampton didn't pay any attention. But the letters got so numerous and particularized so, that one day Ben Hampton sat down and wrote to Long saying, "When do you think of ceasing to run this magazine by correspondence, coming here to do it in person?" Long replied, "In two weeks," and in two weeks he was there.

Sniffing for Talent

That was the starting point of the major fun of his life, I think. He learned the delights of those feelings entertained by such editors as can sniff talent when it is yet a great way off, and who go to it on the run, to gather it in before anyone else has a chance even to know it is there. Before long it became known that the new editor of Red Book was Ray Long. And it was during his seven years at Red Book that Ray Long gathered in James Oliver Curwood, perhaps after Calvin Coolidge and with the possible exception of Peter B. Kyne, the prize find of his collection.

Mr. Long looked very pleased with himself as he looked back on his discovery of Curwood. "Some people thought his plots were melodramatic. So they were. Sometimes too much so. But they had qualities that made up for that. They were always wholesome. And he could write nature stuff, for background, almost better than anyone I ever heard of. Remember? No, I didn't take everything he did. Editors don't contract for everything a man writes, I think, partly because it is a rare man whose 'everything' is worth taking. But hardly a year went by, after I found Curwood, that I didn't get eight or 10 of his things.

"Peter Kyne was doing perhaps a half dozen short stories a year when I first found out about him He just laughed at the idea of becoming a novelist. I laughed with him, but I kept on seeing him as a novelist. I was greatly taken with his unusual abilities as a yarnist, and I nagged and nagged him until I got him started on the novel as a form of writing.

Worked to Escape Work

"Kyne was a very rapid worker, when he worked. But he would enter on the most alarming periods of never having even heard of work as an occupation! I had often to go and shake stuff out of him. Sometimes from New York to California.

"I remember once having to yank him out of his house, take him to an hotel and lock him in, until he finished the stuff I was waiting for. He didn't like it, but it was the thing to do, because I got the stuff. I look back on a story of his that was called 'The Go Getter'—it was 'The Blue Vase' in one of its phases—as probably the most profitable short story ever written by anyone.

"The last I heard it had earned $200,000 in rights, short story, motion picture and what not. Yet it was one of three stories he had in the making at the same time, and it was the one he liked the least.

"Funny how 'off' a man can be about his own stuff. And yet of course it isn't funny at all, in a way, since it is often true that a man may like the very least one of his things that everyone else likes best. Or he may not like anything he does, at all, and if his stuff sells, what kind of a judge does that leave him?"

The farthest Mr. Long thought he ever went in pursuit of magazine material was the dash to Russia. He "got into Russia before any other magazine did," and he scarcely knew himself that he was going until he was on the way.

Russia? A Mere Jaunt

"I think it was Sunday, at our house in Greenwich; after lunch I said to Mrs. Long 'I'm going to Russia; I'm going to leave Friday.' I was so surprised when I heard myself say that, for I hadn't even been thinking much about Russia. And it indicates things about Mrs. Long too; that she knew immediately that I'd need such and such things for luggage, and which clothes I'd want to take, instead of wasting time saying, 'But you know you had that engagement with —— for the twenty sixth' and 'Oh, now I shall have to send regrets for the —— dinner!'"

He spent six weeks in Russia. He saw Russia in the "buck-passing stage," when no one wanted to take personal responsibility for anything, and everyone showed a genius for forming committees to haggle over the merest trifle.

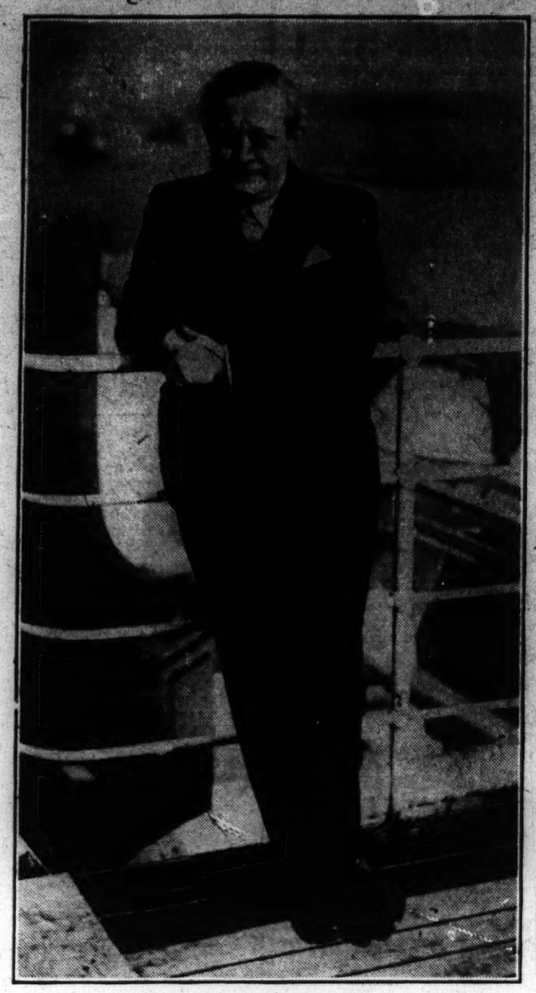
He found out that a lot of writing was being done in Russia; good writing, too, and quite a lot of it humor; and he bought some of it, and arranged to buy more, and surprised people in the States a good deal by revealing to them evidence that Russians are not always gloomy, desperate people, but that they are often gay and even capable of producing gorgeous farces, one of the best of which will probably appear on the stage in New York this year.

They Got the Shoes

The writing, stories, articles, plays, were all based, he found, on the changes, passing over Russia now, that are like clouds having all the colors of pearls. He thought perhaps people in the States had been too absorbed with hearing it said for instance, that, at 2 o'clock in the morning, people were standing in lines in Russian streets, waiting to acquire shoes and clothing, thinking that the 2 o'clock in the morning was important when the thing that was important was the fact that they were geting the shoes and clothing, an improvement over the days when they did not get them, at 2 o'clock or any other time.

And so it has gone with Ray Long. Now he has left the field of magazine editing and gone over to book publishing. The new list at Ray Long and Richard Smith, Inc., would be a general list. The first novel on it is the sort of a novel that would be found by a man who had smoked out Calvin Coolidge and gone to Russia on the impulse of a moment, and dashed to California to lock Peter B. Kyne into a room until his lessons were done. You have fun being a magazine editor, it seems, if you are a Ray Long. Though the fun you had yesterday is not anything by comparison with the fun you may have tomorrow. If you are a Ray Long.

Coolidge 'Wrote a Piece' for Him



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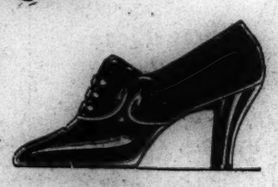
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Courageous Dogs Receive Medals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

POMONA, Calif.—Two of America's most famous and heroic dogs received gold medals here recently from Gov. James Rolph Jr.

Their fame and heroism were attested by dog lovers, who praised them for their faithfulness and unfailing courage.

They were Taki, a Gruenwaldt Belgian shepherd, and Kentucky Boy III, an Airedale.

Kentucky Boy III was given his second medal for barking out his discovery of a fire in Hollywood, thus saving a motion picture studio and a theater filled with several hundred patrons, from destruction. His master, Mr. Robert M. Byrne, Hollywood, was with him when this incident occurred.

Taki is a mascot of Battery F, 250th Coast Artillery, and is reputed to have been the first dog to carry a message from one organization to another in the front-line trenches of the allied troops during the World War.

She served with the French Army from 1914 until the close of the war, carrying messages inclosed in capsules in her mouth. Although often working under fire, she was never injured.

Taki has been given several medals, one of which was presented by the King of Belgium. She is a kindly and affectionate dog of 21 years.

ECUADOR REOPENS LEGATION

BOGOTA, Colombia, Oct. 3 (By U. P.)—Señor Colon Eloy Alfaro, first Ecuadorean Minister to Colombia since the break in diplomatic relations in 1924, was here yesterday to reopen Ecuador's Legation.

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WHOLESALING CENTRALIZED IN FEW STATES

Report for 1929 Shows 65 Per Cent of It Done by Eight

Centralization of wholesale business in the United States, as shown by a federal census bureau report, is here discussed by Dr. Engle on the basis of his own economic studies.

By NATHANAEL H. ENGLE

Expert in Marketing, Bureau of the Census
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Eight states accounted for $46,000,000,000 worth, or 65 per cent of the trade through wholesale establishments of all kinds in the United States in 1929. This centralization is shown in a report issued by the census bureau at Washington. The states included were New York, responsible for 25 per cent of the volume, Illinois supplying 10 per cent, Pennsylvania 7, California 6, Missouri 5, and Massachusetts, Texas and Ohio each with 4 per cent.

During 1929 the people of the United States were well employed industrially, with 169,757 wholesale concerns doing business and providing jobs for more than 1,600,000 workers. There was no thought of wage cuts, and operatives regularly received their pay envelopes, aggregating for the year more than $3,000,000,000, or $1,000,000,000 more than the farm value of the wheat and cotton crops for the same year. Capital invested in stocks of merchandise at the beginning of 1930 amounted to $5,508,988,135 on a cost valuation.

In order to arrive at the above conclusions, the census bureau divided the statistics into two parts; one, including merchants of the conventional type and jobbers selling principally to retailers, supply and machinery distributors selling to industrial consumers, exporters and importers, and a number of the newer types such as cash-and-carry wholesalers and wagon distributors; the other, including agents, brokers, manufacturing sales branches, cooperative marketing associations, and similar organizations.

The census bureau reports 79,557 establishments belonging to the first group, and that these merchants accounted for about 42 per cent of the total trade through wholesale outlets. It was also shown that they employed 726,686 men workers and 166,839 women workers and paid them $1,682,281,885. Their merchandise stock was valued at $3,453,330,747 at the close of the year.

To explain more carefully the wholesale trade's influence upon national prosperity the bureau report shows that $70,000,000,000 net sales were accounted for by wholesale middlemen during the year, and that $11,000,000,000 of business was added in the form of direct sales by manufacturers to retailers. Finally it shows that more than $16,000,000,000 worth of goods were sold by manufacturers direct to industrial customers. Total wholesale sales came to something less than $97,000,000,000

Added import to this bureau data is given by a summary of wholesale trade for each state and the District of Columbia, and for the first time, the official statistics of each county.

Heretofore statistics on wholesale trade by counties have been limited to non-governmental compilations showing the number of establishments only. Now, in addition to the number of wholesale outlets, the census figures give for each county the net sales, the total number of employees, the number of male and female employees, total salaries and wages, and stocks on hand in wholesale establishments. As a source of market information about wholesale trade, this bulletin is one of the most significant contributions available.

Useful in Sales Campaign

The value of such information to executives planning a sales campaign is inestimable. By the use of these data a national distribution plan can be outlined that will give maximum efficiency. Instead of attempting to secure wholesale representatives in all communities it is now possible to select the key wholesale centers of the country.

Such data, moreover, may have far-reaching influence in connection with proposed economic planning on a national scale which can only be successful if based upon adequate facts.

More detailed and complete information on wholesale trade will be forthcoming in the near future with the appearance of the final state bulletins. These reports will show for each state and for cities within the state the division of wholesale trade by kinds of business, such as grocery, hardware and dry goods, as well as by types of wholesale distributors, such as brokers, selling agents exporters and wholesale merchants. A commodity table will be included, which will enable the producer to determine the types of distributors which handle his product in a given State, and, in addition, the kind of business in which they operate.

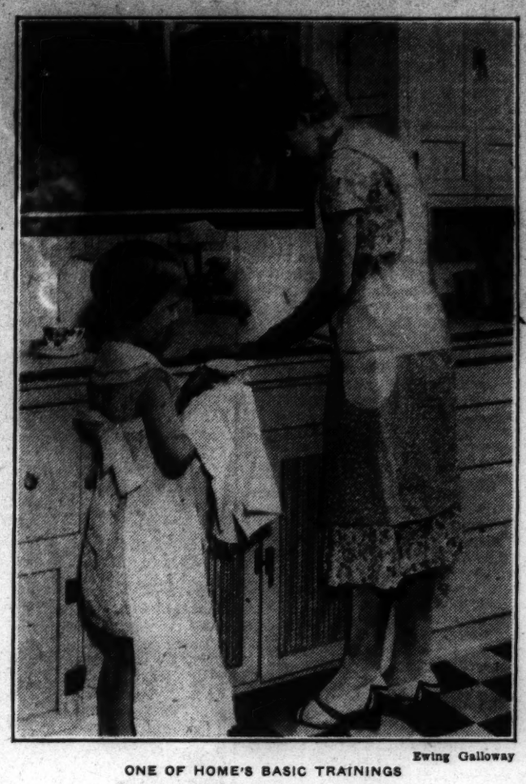
Wholesale operators will also be able to compare the lines of merchandise which they handle with the variety typically sold by other distributors in the same business. The state bulletins will, in addition, give information as to the operating expenses of the different types of wholesale middlemen which may prove of value in reducing wasteful distribution practices. Many other valuable facts will be included in the state series of wholesale trade bulletins, the first of which will make its appearance at an early date.

COSTA RICA FACES BUDGET DECISION

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica (By U. P.)—Congress has been asked to pass the national budget for the year 1932, totaling some 28,000,000 colones, which included the interest and amortization on the public debt which now amounts to over 100,000,000 colones, 325,000,000.

Even with increasing duties on imports, it is not believed that the revenues of the country will amount to 28,000,000 colones, and Congress is quite likely to cut appropriations to insure a balanced budget for the coming year.

EDUCATIONAL



Ewing Galloway

ONE OF HOME'S BASIC TRAININGS

Ever Since There Were Dishes to Wipe

Many are the adults, both men and women, who are fond of telling when and how they started "doing dishes." Not only does the child learn to handle things with care, and to share in the work, but to find joy and satisfaction in doing some of the simple and homely jobs to be done. In some families it is a time for singing jolly songs, telling jokes or composing comic verses. And as for coöperation, that has always been one of the great values to be realized in dishwashing.

Right the First Time

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The schoolroom was absolutely quiet. If one of the teacher's nicely sharpened pencils had rolled from her desk to the floor it would have caused every scholar to jump just as they might have done at any other time if Tommy Martin had dropped his big nickel watch. Such unusual quietness happened only when the superintendent of schools made one of his regular monthly visits. At that very moment he was on the platform talking with the teacher, Miss Jonas, in a low whisper. And every boy and girl in the room was as still and quiet as a mouse that has run behind a door when the family cat has stretched himself in his sleep.

The reason, in the case of the children, was somewhat the same. Each one remembered how the superintendent liked to send a boy to the blackboard and make him add a long, long column of figures containing lots of sevens and eights and nines. Like the mouse behind the door, no one wished just then to draw attention to himself. So the room was quiet as could be.

"You boy by the window," said the superintendent pointing his finger at Sammy Pond. "Come to the board and add some figures for me."

At once a sigh of relief went up from everyone else in the room. Heads lifted. Feet shuffled. Books were slammed shut. The suspense was over. A victim had been found.

It so happened that the man on the platform could not have made a better choice. Sammy Pond was the best figurer in the room. Sam could add like a streak of lightning—up-hill or down-dale. It made little difference. Sevens, eights and nines puzzled him no more than twos or threes. So, when the superintendent began to call off the figures, Sam grinned over his shoulder at the roomful of scholars, took a long breath, and stretched himself on his tiptoes to start the column high on the board.

"Gracious, I never saw such a column of figures," exclaimed the superintendent. "Now let's see what you can do with it."

Sam's fingers, holding a stubby crayon, traveled rapidly down one long column after another. In almost no time the answer was complete at the bottom. He stepped from in front of his work and faced the platform.

"Are you sure that's a two in the thousand column?" The superintendent's face grew severe.

"It's a two," replied Sam, without even taking the trouble to run over his figures.

"Hadn't you better add the column again?"

"No, I'm sure it's a two."

"But it's easy to make a mistake on a long column like that."

"Not when one does it Miss Jonas's way."

"Not when one does it Miss Jonas's way?" echoed the superintendent.

"Yes. She says it's just as easy to do figures right the first time. That's the way she teaches us to do them. I'm sure that two is all right, sir."

"I know it's all right, young man," beamed the superintendent. "But you were so sure you were right I thought I'd test you out. What is best of all is that you've learned that it's just as easy to do a thing right the first time as it is to do it right the second or third time. In fact it's easier, because it saves so much time."

Homemade Work Bench

A work bench for the child who has arrived at the hammer and nail stage can easily be made from a discarded kitchen table. Saw off the legs so that the surface of the improvised work bench shall accommodate itself to the height of the young user. Give the work bench several coats of protective and beautifying paint. Provide a hammer, nails and some blocks of wood, adding a small saw and other tools from time to time. Then let the youngster enjoy himself.

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EDUCATIONAL

Why Teach Shakespeare?

I

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SHARP splinters of sleet rattled through the bare branches of an oak tree and dashed against the windowpanes of my classroom in my country high school on the Iowa prairie; in the distance cattle lowed, a dog barked, a Ford chugged by. All of these sounds were unheeded by the 30 boys and girls who sat listening to Peter Schwarz and Donald Gordon giving the last scene of Shakespeare's "Julius Cæsar." With the utter self-forgetfulness of honest feeling, Peter pronounced of the dead Brutus that he was "the noblest Roman of them all," and that

> His life was gentle, and the elements
> So mixed in him, that Nature might stand up
> And say to all the world, "This was a man."

With a manly dignity surprising in a 16-year-old lad, Donald proposed:

> According to his virtues let us use him.

He then called "the field to rest" that they might "away to part the glories of this happy day."

The members of the class and the principal, who had been invited in, applauded. I glowed with satisfaction over the result of my four weeks of labor introducing young Iowans to a part of their lawful heritage of English language and literature. I had them enjoying a play of Shakespeare. Across my complacency flashed a picture of an occasion some years earlier when, just out of college, I had been teaching my first high school class in Shakespeare and the principal had visited my class during a dreary session. We had then, as now, been reading the last scene of "Julius Cæsar," and a boy had been giving a garbled version of a footnote on the uses of the word "elements" in the sixteenth century. The note, I remember, quoted a passage from Drayton's "The Barons' War." I had thought it my duty to enlighten the children on just who Drayton was and on all the uses of the word "element." No wonder that a girl on the back row passed a note and that a lad slyly slipped an apple out of his desk. And also no wonder that after class the principal asked, "Why teach Shakespeare to modern boys and girls who will not read his works after leaving school and very few of whom will ever see his plays acted?"

To Find the Answer

As a result of trying to answer his question I had in the succeeding years analyzed the relation of Shakespeare to the young people in my classes—sons and daughters of doctor, lawyer, merchant, chief, of Iowa farmer and of Montana logger, young Americans named Olson, Schwarz, O'Brien, or Levinsky. And there had been times when I had almost agreed with my first principal. When, however, reading the "Merchant of Venice" over and over, I had been thrilled by its combination of poetical splendor and ethical dignity, when after losing myself in the reading of "The Tempest," I felt with the poetic critic that "It is the fragrance of dairy-field cowslips mingled with the wild salt airs from the tossing sea that gives to the dewy pastures of Shakespeare's poetry a spiritual philosophy of their own," then I knew that no school boy or girl ought to be cheated out of this share of his heritage. And I knew that most of these boys and girls would never find the "dewy pastures" unless introduced to them in school. No doubt one must be of mature years to appreciate Shakespeare, but the only opportunity that the majority of people have of making his acquaintance comes in high school days.

I then tried to decide just what of Shakespeare I might be able to give to my pupils. In the first place there was his language: all the many words, phrases, and quotations from the bard that are current coin in all English-speaking countries and that are of vital meaning only to those who know their source. Has anyone come into full possession of the English tongue unless he knows who first said, "Not in our stars, but in ourselves," or the whole story back of the lines, "The quality of mercy is not strained"? Does he in fact know his English unless he knows the meaning of the word "strained" as used by Portia? How richly may association with Brutus help young people toward the full significance of the phrase "general good"? This knowledge of the old uses of current language encourages the young person to send roots down into the past, and this is necessary for a well-developed personality.

Contact With the Past

This contact with the past, especially needed by citizens of the newer parts of the United States, boys and girls also get from the stories that Shakespeare tells them. To thrill to the talents and graciousness of Portia, to the heroism of Brutus, to be carried away by the magic of midsummer-night fairies—this is to become to some degree conscious of the continuity of the race.

But I knew that there was more than all this in Shakespeare for my boys and girls, if only I could get it to them. I would try—they must be enabled to walk in those dewy pastures. The poetry of Shakespeare, the sweet imaginings of that rich and gentle mind, belonged to us all. The children of the new wilderness should have the enjoyment of life heightened for them by seeing the moonlight sweetly sleep upon a bank of flowers, by smelling the wild thyme, and by seeing the cowslips tall standing as pensioners to the fairy queen. The pastoral beauty of the hills and fields of Iowa, the lusciousness of her spring wild flowers would penetrate more deeply into the consciousness of young students who had seen beauty through Shakespeare's eyes.

And yet more would he whom John Cowper Powys calls "the great manlover" do for my young citizens. By giving us all a deeper understanding of human nature he gives us a greater love and tenderness for all mankind, teaches us a larger life. As John Sterling wrote, we read in him:

> Mankind's whole tale of Impulse, Thought, and Deed,
> Amid the expanse of years beholding thee,
> We know how vast our world-of-life may be;
> Wherein, perchance, with aims as pure as thine
> Small tasks and strengths may be no less divine.

Pity for Brutus, admiration for Portia, forgiveness for the headstrong king in "The Winter's Tale," humorous indulgence for the childishness of Gratiano—many of these feelings may be beyond the reach of the 16-year-old and come only with experience, but unless we give him a speaking acquaintance with the bard in youth, he will never have Shakespeare's help in learning "how vast the world of life may be."

[Part II will be published in a subsequent issue.]

Courtesy Bureau of Publications, Regina, Saskatchewan

THE SCHOOL BELL SOUNDS OUT OVER CANADA'S CENTRAL PRAIRIES

Upper Left: At Regina, View of Rural School, Pupils and Teachers Greeting School Visitor. Right: Strathcona School, Regina, Saskatchewan, a Typical City School. Lower Left: First School Building in Saskatoon, Now Set Up As Permanent Exhibit on Campus of University of Saskatchewan. Right: New and Old Types of Rural Schools at Aurora, in the Same Province.

There is genuine achievement in providing adequate school facilities for the far-flung population of Canada's great central prairie province of Saskatchewan; yet in no region is the school more influential and important than in a land of vast distances, where grain fields stretch to the sky line and ranches count their acres in four figures. The rural schools here shown look cheerful and modern. The city plant might be in many a town a few hours away from Chicago or Boston. The University of Saskatchewan, on whose campus is now placed the Saskatoon version of the little red schoolhouse, has over 1000 acres and is affiliated with Oxford University. Doing active service are the provincial normal and agricultural schools and experimental farm, while such cities as Regina and Moose Jaw are pardonably proud of their well-equipped, modern educational systems.

International Art School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Zakopane, Poland

As in two previous years, a group of American art students, interior decorators and school inspectors studied Polish folk art and folklore this summer in Zakopane, the beautiful Polish mountain resort situated in the high Tatra range. This school, founded by Miss Elma Pratt of Columbia University three years ago, is designed to promote mutual understanding and sympathy among nations by means of knowledge of each other's art and culture. This year's group after a stay in Poland was scheduled for Czechoslovakia and Vienna. In each center a native director or directress of studies imparts art forms of the country. Here, in Zakopane, Miss Marya Werten, a gifted young artist of repute not only in Poland but also in America, where her work has found many admirers, directs the studies, initiating the adepts into the interesting and original forms of Polish folk and decorative art. The pupils learn the art of painting eggs, so characteristic of Polish peasant art, of wood engraving, glass painting, Polish batik, which is quite individual; they learn the use of various forms and materials, study from nature, from models etc. Miss Werten encourages in every way the initiative of the pupil, imposing no restraint on his or her individuality, and only contents herself with helping the student to find himself and to use the right technique for the given material.

In a simple little house a short distance from Zakopane, near a rushing torrent, dark forests and green meadows, the scholars either work in the prettily arranged studio rooms or out-of-doors among the mountains. Every facility is given them to gain acquaintance with the life of the mountaineers, their customs, dances, festivals and characteristic costumes. Excursions by autocar and boat are arranged, the interesting, ancient town of Cracow, with its beautiful old churches, castle of Wawel and museums is visited; on their way out the opportunity was given to see the peasants of Lowicz (near Warsaw), famous for their art and the brilliancy of their costumes; the Polish capital was also visited, and a special entertainment given at the Warsaw High School of Art, at which the American Ambassador, Mr. John N. Willys, was present, as well as many Polish and American dignitaries.

But perhaps happiest of all are the quiet days of study spent with their instructress, who with her pretty soft, foreign accent, encourages their efforts and fires their enthusiasm. Informal talks on Polish history, art, music and folklore, held in English, serve to give the students a certain general idea of Polish culture which is far richer and older than the modern generation is aware of, for the 150 years that Poland was erased from the map of Europe caused the world to forget the work she has done in the past for the defense of Western civiliaztion and the contributions she has made (to mention only the work of Nicholas Copernicus and Frederic Chopin) to the culture of the world. It was, for instance, a matter of surprise to the young Americans to learn that Copernicus was a Pole and to see his signature among the students of the ancient University of Cracow, founded in 1364 by Casimir the Great.

Much interest is shown in Polish circles in the group of American students, and the Foreign Office has granted them various traveling facilities as well as tourist information, while placing an entire library of English translations of Polish masterpieces and art publications at their disposal. In short, everything has been done to make the visit of the foreign students profitable and pleasant.

Children and Trees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Adelaide, S. Aust.

THE love of trees and the joy of planting them are features of the curriculum of the state schools in South Australia. It could hardly be otherwise in a city bounded by deep ribbons of parklands, and gay with civic gardens. The whole capital, indeed, is in a floral setting with its 1900 acres of parks, 70 acres of gardens and 27 acres of public squares. On every side, the children see evidence of a studied beauty in decorative art. Long avenues link the suburbs to the capital, and every open space is gay with flowers.

Planting for Others

Arbor Day is regularly observed in the State schools. Its basis is a resolution to plant for others as others have planted for them. Some of the most stately avenues in Adelaide were originally planted by little pupils of earlier years. School grounds and public parks carry similar evidence of the joyous industry of the days when Arbor Day was in its infancy. There is more than the merely decorative side to tree planting. Australia is a land of strenuous suns, and generous shade is essential, particularly in the open spaces of the bush country and on the long roads that join distant farming centers. Protection for humans as well as stock is important, and the use of breakwinds has also to be taught to the children. That is why the children of the country schools may be seen on their Arbor Days planting trees in the big paddocks and in their playgrounds.

The education department many years ago set out the maxims of tree planting; to beautify the landscape, to insure shelter and shade, and to grow living breakwinds that will tend to minimize greatly the amount of moisture annually evaporated from our already dry lands. The object is to go on planting until every road leading into, and out of, the hundreds of townships in South Australia have rows of trees, either on the western or southern sides. The boys and girls are taught that by planting in this way the growth of the trees will be hastened because they will be open to the eastern and northern light. Their shadows will not prevent the roads from drying, as would be the case if they were planted on both sides, for the roads would always be exposed to the direct rays of the sun until long after midday, and also to the drying effects of the north and east winds. The boys and girls have been taught, too, that these belts of trees will lessen the evaporative force of the summer winds, and thereby do much to conserve the moisture in the fields on their lee side.

A Gala Festival

One school last Arbor Day planted as many as 242 trees on both sides of a road for more than half a mile in length. It was an inspiring sight, those 100 boys wielding their spades and as many more holding the trees. Not only the other scholars looked on at the ceremony, but parents were present, recalling the days when they proudly placed their trees on roadsides where now there is ample shade on the summer days. At another school in the metropolitan area an innovation was made by the bestowal of honors on students who had done well in the examination tests. Each of them was given 20 or 30 trees, including palms and willows, and they wore their ribbons of success.

These Arbor ceremonies are made gala days in the South Australian schools. The Governor and Premier select a school each year for an official visit, and they are accompanied by the Director of Education, and other officers of the department. The civic authorities are present, representatives of the school committees, and parents. The school grounds are gay with bunting, and the boys bring out their drums and fifes, patriotic songs are sung.

The significance of Arbor Days is impressed upon the children; and the officer of the education department, who understands trees, explains the type that has been planted, and why they have been chosen for the particular locality. It means that the children know exactly what they have done, and why they have done it. Then, for all the time the boys and girls are at school, they must see that the trees have attention in the early stages before definite growth is established, and after they leave their care is the honor of the school—for these trees will have traditions.

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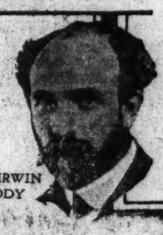
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Many persons say, "He does equally as well." They should say, "He does equally well." Some spell grammar "grammer" and disappoint "dissapoint." Still others say, "Did you ever meet him?" instead of "Have you ever met him?" It is astonishing how often "who" is used for "whom," and how frequently the simplest words are mispronounced. Few know whether to spell certain words with one or two "c's" or "m's" or "r's," or with "ie" or "ei" and when to use commas in order to make their meaning absolutely clear. Most persons use only common words—colorless, flat, ordinary. Their speech and their letters are lifeless, monotonous, humdrum.

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Art News and Comment—Theatrical News

Are Actors Human?

By E. C. SHERBURNE

NEW YORK

WE TRUST that the reader will not answer with too much haste and heat our mild question: Are Actors Human? For there is a string to that question If actors do not behave like human beings in some of the plays now being performed, who is responsible? We are speaking, be it understood, of actors who seek to put human effects over the footlights, and not of players who never let you forget that they are actors. Such players, Mansfield used to say, act acting.

We have met many men and women of the stage and have found them indistinguishable in general human attributes from people in other lines of professional life. What is to be said, then, when these same players, capable of conveying human warmth in one play, behave like robots in another play? One factor remains unchanged—the player. A second factor has changed—the play. But the change of play does not change the actor's method from humanistic to mechanistic, for we see players continue to behave like human beings in piece after piece. Finally we see them again, their human method altered by a third factor that is involved in the presentation of a play—the stage director.

* *

An ancient question as to the function of the stage director is raised again by several productions of the new season in New York. Assuming that competent actors have been chosen for a play, and assuming further that they are all well cast, it would seem to be the province of the stage director to bring out to the fullest the personal color of each of his players, to the end that they should seem to be individuals in an ensemble. The stage director's aim, we think, should be to essentialize the values of the author's theme, in an interesting telling of his story in terms of human speech and action. Yet there are performances now being given in which this aim is plainly not considered. We see the players maneuvering as if guided by a drill sergeant.

This sort of direction may have several objects, or may be a manifestation of several phases of a single object. Such a director may be seeking an effect of "stylized" acting. Or he may be using the players to express himself. Finally, he may be aiming to concentrate the spectators' interest on the dramatic theme—encouraging them to look past, or through, the players at the play. If the last named object was in view in the productions under consideration, we submit that the method has tended to defeat itself. The stage personages conduct themselves so strangely that very little audience attention, in our opinion, straggles through the eccentric behavior with which the performances bristle.

* *

Taste, after all, would seem to be the criterion for this sort of presentation. If there is a large enough public for cake and caviar, these plays will be among the season's hits. Otherwise the general playgoer will continue to manifest his time-honored preference for bread and cheese—that is, for plays in which the actors are encouraged by the stage director to behave like human beings rather than like marionettes. If the stage director is to express himself through the actors, why not abolish actors? Marionettes perform their drills without a slip. Individual inflections are bound to creep into players' voices, however carefully they have been coached, that do not reflect the stage director's viewpoint perfectly.

* *

In Europe, Reinhardt is sometimes found fault with for exploiting himself as director. On the whole, though, we feel that he is discreet in his choices and attitudes. He becomes something like the star of the performance in his rococo decorations of "A Midsummer-Night's Dream," with the result that the play seems more Reinhardt than Shakespeare. Yet the fanciful material of this play submits easily to this production method in a way a simple human drama never would. When Reinhardt stages a piece of the latter type he sensibly avoids the excesses of expressionism.

Belasco, some persons might say, starred himself as stage director. So he did, in ways that did as little harm as possible to the human values of his productions, by issuing volumes of publicity on the pains taken with realistic details. "Belasco realism" was a good talking point, but it meant nothing to the audience five minutes after the curtain went up and the story of the play had begun to weave its spell. Rarely did Belasco make the mistake of breaking that spell. In "The Woman," as we remember, the players had to stop acting while one of Belasco's realistic hotel elevators did its stuff.

* *

If "stylized" acting is the object sought in two of the recent New York productions we have been referring to, we can merely remark that the supply of this sort of thing seems always to exceed the demand. Playgoers, by a large majority, prefer to see and hear their stage stories told in recognizable human symbols. For it is through recognition that drama attains its finest strokes, with the playgoers seeing something in the acted play that completes or throws light on their own experience.

The Provincetown Playhouse trifled with "stylism" a few years ago in New York in a revival of "The Spook Sonata." A pendulum was set over the proscenium arch, and there the thing wagged throughout the evening with irritating persistence. The charwomen in the play scrubbed the floor to its beat. The actors talked in tones measured by its swing. And when the drama was half over, we felt the irresistible urge to escape. Poe knew what he was about in his tale, "The Pit and the Pendulum."

A few weeks will determine from what quarter public fancy is veering for this newest manifestation of theatrical stylism. We think that interest in it will be as brief as feminine fondness for that latest millinery spasm of regimentation—the Eugénie eye-obscurer.

Three Traveling Shows

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

WITH three more exhibitions added to the four it opened on Sept. 21, the College Art Association as a source of shows is an organization to be reckoned with along with New York museums and the Art Center. Like the earlier hangings, the newest trio is to be sent on tour through the United States and Canada, after a fortnight in Manhattan. Each of these exhibitions has a theme. Seascapes and waterfronts are at the Ferargil gallery, American scenes and subjects are at the Rehn gallery and self-portraits are at the rooms of the association, 20 West Fifty-eighth Street.

Preponderantly representative of the newer men is the selection at the Rehn gallery. It is as if the sponsors of these exhibitions had decided that they might as well let part of the force of the modernist movement strike the provinces at once. A few pictures less aggressively "advanced" than the majority, will help to soften the blow—a nocturne by John Sloan, "Throbbing Fountain"; a canyon scene by Ernest Lawson in which the rocky walls are painted in jeweled points of color; Jerome Myers "Bread Market," with its discovery of pictorial charm in a conventional scene; "Deserted Mine," a solidly constructed landscape by John Folinsbee that would grace the Academy.

Emotional Rusticators

What is going to astonish the residents of some of the towns where this group of pictures is to be shown is the highly emotional rendering by visiting artists of scenes that the home folks have viewed for a good many years quite unmoved. James Brooks in "Oklahoma Barber Shop" pictures a gray-green shack against a brick-red landscape, with only a small town factory to share the view with a slaty sky. If somebody should remark that the painter has clearly gone in for transcription of a sort, the artist could reply that he had painted his feelings about the scene. Here is where the artist and the layman will have difficulty in getting together in Oklahoma. The native may remark that if he felt that way about the place he would move across the border.

More persuasive is Edward Bruce's "Hill Ranch, California," with its pile of brown hills, relieved by green trees in their lower levels. It is the satisfying color scheme, combined with poetic appreciation of the place painted, that makes this picture so agreeable, whereas we cannot help but feel that Mr. Brooks disliked his Oklahoma subject. Arthur E. Cedarquist, on the other hand, is so delighted with his ability to paint the elusive transitions of tone in the expanse of snow and sky in "Winter Landscape" that we share his pleasure both in the thing done and in his way of doing it.

A Kitchen in Two Tones

James Ormsbee Chapin has carried his harmonious scheme so far in "The Three Marvins" that not only the three farm people but the very pots and kettles on the kitchen stove fall in line. What isn't buff is blue. Their blue eyes shine out of faces made ruddy by work in the open or over the fire. The painting of their seamed faces and wrinkled shoes, and the mysterious tones of their garments, all testify to Mr. Chapin's skill. One thing we could wish—that his subjects didn't stare so. Their set faces, or the sophistication with which they are painted, lend to this work a slightly self-conscious air that is not for all tastes. That George Biddle was expressing his opinion of an obstinate animal might explain his slightly satirical acute-angled rendering in "White Mule."

Glen Coleman transposes the familiar light blues and reds of Gloucester harbor into a darker color scheme, and frames it within silver-toned uprights and cross piece. This is the sort of change of key that is easy and pleasant to follow, like a composer's resort to a major chord to end a passage in minor. But Stuart Davis, with his surréalism, is bound to give many persons pause when they see his colored silhouette, diagrammed and adorned with symbols, indicating his notations on a seacoast town. Again, gasoline-filling stations are likely to remain as ugly as ever, even after one sees how Charles Goeller would clean them up by representing them in areas of pure color, with well-washed window-panes and tidy pavements that show no blots of oil and grease.

Harry Hering, perhaps after pondering well the work of Van Gogh, tells us a great deal about the subject of "Old Man on Porch." John Stewart Curry, Ernest Fiene, Morris Kantor, Reginald Marsh and Ross E. Moffat offer sardonic and propaganda illustrations that are so strongly infused with partisan viewpoints as to defeat this observer's efforts to consider them as art.

Wharves and the Sea

A better balance between the left and the right wings of painting is apparent in the selection at the Ferargil gallery. Here there are such solid notes as Albert P. Ryder's "Night Clouds," a first-rate example of a long-accepted American master; Gordon Grant's "Solitude," with its popular sentiment; Winslow Homer's "The Fisherman," hors concours in any show; Robert Henri's harmony of brilliant green and luminous gray in "Sea and Cliffs"; Paul Dougherty's well-made cliff scene, with the frothing surf piling shoreward; Rockwell Kent's big and simple statement of a familiar aspect of Monhegan Island; Jonas Lie's big-patterned "Dawn"; Anthony Thieme's glistening harbor scene, half-silhouetted against a sky filled with sunset shimmer, and Stanley Woodward's stirring wall of blue-black water in "Miles Out."

Gifford Beal has combined strong feeling for design with restrained color in "Lobster Pots." Othon Friesz exemplifies his rich and varied feeling for rhythmic constructions in a buff and green harbor scheme. A. C. Goodwin's color notations in lively movement enliven his loosely painted "White Tower, T Wharf, Boston." Ernest Fiene gives us "Brooklyn Bridge" in terms of spot and tone patterns. Other characteristic and personal performances are by Arthur B. Davies, C. K. Chatterton, Vincent Canade, Christopher Wood, Joan Serra.

Self-Portraits

Canade, again, appears in his familiar double self-portrait at the College Art Association both in the original oil painting and in the lithograph. Many another portrait in this show is familiar to gallery trotters in Manhattan, but these pictures will combine into a most interesting show when it goes on tour. Great will be the curiosity to see what some of these innovating painters look like. Alfred Maurer, for one, will not disappoint those who expect something unusual. The painter represents himself as if Modigliani of the oblique and elongated vision had made this portrait.

Joseph Pollet is here, as fiery as one of his own compositions. One has difficulty in getting away from Yun Gee's report of himself, so mysterious and commanding is the statement. C. R. W. Nevinson has come near to putting his autobiography into paint, for he depicts himself, his wife, their cat, and all sorts of scraps of his newspaper activities on both sides of the Atlantic, ships, steam engines, troops marching, easel and brushes, all kaleidoscopically juxtaposed.

This is bound to be one of the memorable shows of the year, with its self-comment by Picasso, Henry Mattson, William Nicholson, Henry Varnum Poore, Lucien Simon, Abbott T. Thayer, Eugene Zak, George Luks, Robert Brakman, Alexander Brook, Epstein, Anne Goldthwaite and 30 more.

E. C. S.

'The House of Connelly'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

PAUL GREEN'S drama, "The House of Connelly," presented by The Group, Inc., under the auspices of the Theater Guild, beginning, Sept. 28, 1931 at the Martin Beck Theater. The cast:

Big Sis	Fanny de Knight
Big Sue	Rose McClendon
Patsy Tate	Margaret Barker
Will Connelly	Franchot Tone
Jesse Tate	Art Smith
Geraldine Connelly	Stella Adler
Evelyn Connelly	Eunice Stoddard
Robert Connelly	Morris Carnovsky
Mrs. Connelly	Mary Morris
Duffy	J. J. Bromberg
Virginia Buchanan	Dorothy Paton
Essie	Ruth Nelson

Mr. Green's drama has the merit of civilized soundness. Choosing a phase of decadence as theme, it ends on a higher note than it began. We see an old southern family, gone to seed because it will not acknowledge that the old order has changed, regenerated by an ambitious daughter of one of the tenants of the Connelly plantation. Boldly Patsy Tate flings herself at the young master with "You can help me and I can help you." Will Connelly loses all confidence in himself for a time when his mother, who "has learned to bear poverty proudly," intimates that Patsy is merely a climber. In the end, after his mother and his wastrel uncle have passed, Will decides that Patsy is as ambitious for him as for herself, and together they start life anew in the rejuvenated house of Connelly.

Both the theme and its manner of telling have kinship with Tchekov's "The Cherry Orchard," though Mr. Green is not content, like the Russian, to let the story seep out into the audience, as it were, and tell itself by implication. He is explicity and often needlessly violent. He shows and utters a good many things that might with taste be left to the imagination, and he neglects to dramatize many fringes of his story. Yet the soundness of his main thesis, that the new day and the younger generation are not to be denied, overrides all minor defects and achieves a bold, strong effect that moved the audience to marked expressions of approval.

The performance will gain when some of the players realize that a good deal of the time they cannot be heard distinctly beyond the sixth row of seats. Margaret Barker, when she stops pinching her tones for dialect or other purposes, will attain to the full effect deserved by the sincerity and high emotional pressure of her characterization of Patsy. Franchot Tone gives a steadily clear and appropriately nigh-pitched presentation of Will, and Morris Carnovsky makes the uncle at once a chorus to the action and a baleful figure in it. There is rather too much of the chorus element in this composition, as in many other plays that have emerged from drama departments of the universities. Two Negresses drift in and out so often that they wear out their welcome with their cacklings, though they are finely played by Fanny de Knight and Rose McClendon. Miss Mary Morris gave the audience a real throb as the mother when she finally spoke out in the last act.

E. C. S.

Lee Tracy is to have the lead in "Louder, Please," a satire on Hollywood publicity methods, to be staged by A. L. Jones in New York in October.

Mary Pickford is to write a weekly newspaper syndicate column beginning Nov. 1.

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Statue of a Chinese Sage: Wood, Fifteenth Century: Acquired for the Victoria and Albert Museum, London.

London Art Exhibitions

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

THE series of special national art exhibitions which have been held in the Royal Academy galleries at Burlington House each winter since 1927 have proved so successful and popular that they seem certain to be continued for at least another three years. As already announced, next January will witness the opening of an exhibition of French art, and it is proposed to follow this up with a choice and widely representative exhibition of British art opening in January, 1933.

According to present plans, in January, 1934, there will be an exhibition of Egyptian art, and in view of this project additional interest is being taken in the current exhibition of finds from recent excavations by the Egypt Exploration Society. This exhibition, at the Wellcome Historical Medical Museum, 54A Wigmore Street, includes objects found at Tel-el-Amarna, Akhenaten, and Armant, and is especially rich in examples of early beads and scarabs. Some especially interesting blue-glazed quartz beads are said by experts to date from about 4500 B. C. Another exhibit here which has aroused much public interest is the first scale model of an ancient Egyptian residence, a nobleman's house at Tel-el-Amarna.

Modern English Paintings

An exhibition of modern English paintings and drawings at the Redfern Gallery, 27 Old Bond Street, includes two small but very attractive paintings of Dieppe by Walter Richard Sickert, A. R. A. Both may be described as street scenes, one showing the picturesque old arcades facing the quay, while the other shows the Place, in which the central feature is the statue of the seventeenth century Admiral Duquesne, one of the most famous saliors Dieppe has produced.

Paul Nash reveals his customary distinction in design and his personal feeling for harmonies of pale color in two water colors, "Whitelea" and "Cagnes," while his brother, John Nash, sends a thoroughly characteristic oil painting, "The Farm," in which the essentials of a typical English countryside are presented simply but decoratively in terms of emphatic design. R. O. Dunlop, one of the younger artists who has already made a reputation by the vigor of his palette-knife paintings, shows not only one of his solidly constructed portrait heads, "Ala," but also breaks new ground in a series of landscapes. Among these his river scene, "Upper Thames," and "The Avenue," with their pearly tints and fresh handling, are pleasant and sympathetic interpretations of gray weather.

Four portrait bronzes by Jacob Epstein, some brilliantly hued landscapes by Duncan Grant, an exquisite atmospheric and luminist landscape of the South of France by Lucien Pissarro, Ethel Walker's "Mother and Child" and Stanley Grimm's powerfully decorative "Tulips" are other contributions of note to this unpretentious but well selected exhibition.

Museum Acquisitions

Some important additions have been made to the British national art collections during the last month. Of first importance is the gift made to the Victoria and Albert Museum by an anonymous American donor of the famous Canning Jewel, attributed to Benvenuto Cellini.

Another acquisition of importance is a fine example of Chinese sculpture. This is the wooden figure of a Chinese sage, which experts place in the Sung or Early Ming Period, certainly not later than the fifteenth century. The sage is shown seated in contemplation on a rocky base, his right leg raised on the rock, the left resting on a lotus arm rest. Measuring three feet, two inches high, this wooden figure, with its dignified naturalness and masterly treatment of drapery, is regarded as a masterpiece of Oriental realism. Evidently the figure was originally colored, and there are traces in places of a thin coating of gesso.

The newest Old Master to take its place in the National Gallery is the superb "Portrait of a Dutch Lady" by Gerard Terborch, which was bequeathed to the nation by Sir Otto Beit. The identity of the lady, who is shown standing between an armchair and a table, is not known, but the late Dr. W. Bode and others consider this to be a companion picture to the "Portrait of a Gentleman" by Terborch, which has been in the National Gallery since 1894, when it was purchased from the collection of Sir Charles Eastlake.

Another seventeenth century Dutch picture recently added to the National Gallery is "Judith and Holofernes," by Jan Lys, a slightly earlier master. This picture is the gift of Mr. J. W. Dollar.

Motion Pictures

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York

TARKINGTON'S juvenile story, "Penrod and Sam," has reached the screen in a First National picture that presents the likable Leon Janney as Penrod and that real boy, Junior Coghlan, as Sam. Their doings in the shack are reminiscently humorous for adults and cause rapturous laughter among the Penrods and Sams in the audience. Not to speak of the irrepressible Hermans and Vermans. Duke, the dog that always sides with the younger generation, is in it too. Matt Moore and Dorothy Peterson play Penrod's puzzled parents, and Zasu Pitts is all that could be wished as the comic Mrs. Bassett.

"Riders of the Purple Sage"

Zane Grey's "Riders of the Purple Sage" reaches the screen again, one of many repeats that the studios are obliged to put out to make up for the shortage of fresh material. This Fox picture uses George O'Brien, stirring horseman, in the rôle formerly acted by William Farnum, that of a fearless Texan who outbluffs the outlaws. Others in the cast include Marguerite Churchill, Noah Beery and Frank McGlynn. The backgrounds of western ranges and mountains are handsomely photographed in generous quantities.

Double Starred

Metro, which manifests a good deal of showmanship in its picture-making, is evidently out to counteract the effect of second-rate stories with first-rate acting interest. Selecting the well-worn Mata-Hari spy theme for Greta Garbo's next film, the studio has chosen Ramon Novarro as her leading man. Later, Joan Crawford may appear in a Greta Garbo picture, according to present announcements.

"Die Lindenwirtin vom Rhein"

After a run of 2000 performances at the Europa Theater in New York, "Zwei Herzen im Drei-viertel Takt" has been succeeded by another German film operetta, "Die Lindenwirtin vom Rhein," which is stuffed with waltzes and robust fun in the customary manner so easily turned out in Berlin. Would that Hollywood could catch the note. Perhaps it is not to be imitated, possibly only the genuine thing will do at all. For there is no sniggling and leering in these jolly song fests. The story is filled with farcial romantic cross-purposes in a college community. Hans-Heins Ballman has the chief rôle, that of a professor who sings.

Current News Reels

Mahatma Gandhi is the featured personage in the latest issue of the Movietone News. He is shown proceeding through Marseilles and Paris to London for the round table conferences. Other clips show President Hoover addressing the American Legion convention in Detroit, the new United States Navy dirigible, Akron, on its trial flight, the arrival in New York of the three fliers who drifted for a week in the Atlantic, the finals of the professional golf championship at Providence, R. I., and the San Paula team winning the United States polo championship from the Hurricanes.

"Nur am Rhein"

"Nur am Rhein" ("Only on the Rhine") shown at the Belmont Theater, New York, sets forth the romance of an English officer stationed on the Rhine with the evacuation troops and the daughter of the mayor of a German town. Of particular interest are the outdoor shots made along the terraces above the Rhine, and the night scenes at a lantern festival.

'Folly to Be Wiser'

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—At the Piccadilly Theatre, "Folly to Be Wiser" presented by Jack Hulbert. First performance Sept. 15, 1931. (Second Edition of "Folly to Be Wise.")

A revue, among other things, should be a review. This "Folly to Be Wiser" is. It has plenty of catchy songs, notably "All the King's Warships," and pretty scenes and dresses to delight the eye. But in addition, as as a true revue should be, it is a kind of light-hearted running commentary on the fads and fancys, the vexations and problems of the current world. The weaknesses of sportsmen, who go to Hendon because it is good to see the aeroplanes taking their exercise," the vagaries of the telephone system, which will put you in communication with the purser of a ship in the middle of the Atlantic at the same time that it lamentably fails to connect up with a flat 100 yards away, the day when a walking license and a number plate will be necessary in order to cross Piccadilly Circus on foot, the artificial simplicities of "White Horse Inn", are all neatly satirized.

In the London cinemas the human element, in the form of variety performances, is beginning to invade the realm of mechanical entertainment. In "Folly to Be Wiser" can be perceived a converse movement. Half way through, the show is held up to allow the introduction of a huge machine, consisting of a microphone, two enormous loud speakers, and a strange erection resembling a glorified coffee stall, which picks up and returns in increased and distorted volume the slightest sound made by the audience. On this monstrous gramophonic contraption the ticking of a watch sounds like a hundred electric drills.

The joke, when it comes is amusing, but not sufficiently so to justify depriving us for half an hour of the robust gaity of Miss Cicely Courtneidge and the quiet, confident humor of Mr. Nelson Keys. Mr. Keys did, indeed, appear in conjunction with the amazing machine, but its blaring tones did not suit his pianissimo style, which was seen to its best advantage in his parodies of Mr. George Grossmith, Mr. Philip Snowdon and Mr. Maurice Chevalier. Mr. Keys's parodies are criticisms as well as imitations His one-minute sketch of the Chancellor of the Exchequer shows Mr. Snowdon taking a stern delight in piling on taxes, yet leaves him a likable figure.

Art Notes

Mr. Gordon Washburn, formerly of Fogg Museum, Harvard University, has been appointed acting director of the Albright Art Gallery, Buffalo, N. Y.

Plates showing means of travel and costumes of travelers through the centuries constitute a special exhibition that is to continue at the Brooklyn Museum until Oct. 15.

During October an exhibition of the bookmaking of William Edwin Rudge is to be held at the Newark Public Library.

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An Old Master Mystery

By FRANK RUTTER

BRUSSELS

GREAT interest, and something approaching consternation, in some quarters, has been excited in art circles throughout Europe by a book recently published at Bruges. The author is a Belgian art expert, Emile Renders, and the title of his book is "La Solution du Problème Van der Weyden, Flémalle, Campin."

Before proceeding to state the novel and revolutionary theories enunciated in this volume, it may be as well to outline briefly just what is the problem which this Belgian author claims to have solved.

In the Museum of Frankfort are some famous Flemish panel paintings which according to ancient tradition originally came from the monastery of Flémalle. For nearly half a century the authorship of these panels has been one of the most baffling and hotly disputed problems in European art.

In the middle years of the nineteenth century, before the days of Morelli's methods of identification and the modern developments of art research and historical investigation, these panels were loosely assumed to be the work of the Flemish master, Roger van der Weyden (c. 1400-1464). But about 40 years ago a group of distinguished art experts, among whom were Dr. Wilhelm Bode and Herr von Tschudi, picked out a group of fifteenth-century Flemish paintings having an affinity with the Flémalle panels, and agreed that these paintings, mostly attributed to Roger up to this date, were by another and hitherto unknown master.

Conflicting Documents

At first this so-called "Master of Flémalle" was thought to be a successor of Roger; then he was held to be a contemporary, and finally it was almost universally agreed that he was the teacher of Roger and was the Tournay master, Robert Campin (1375-1444). As indicating the wide prevalence and official acceptance of this view, it may be sufficient to state that in the catalogue of the Flemish Art Exhibition at London in 1927 the name of Robert Campin is always followed by the words "Master of Flémalle" in brackets.

Without going too deeply into technical matters, it may be stated that the distinction between the Flémalle paintings and the works of Roger van der Weyden was based on a difference in coloring, composition, lighting and perspective. Further, it was considered that this identification was supported by the discovery among municipal archives of a document containing this sentence: "Rogelet de la Pasture in March, 1427, began his apprenticeship with Robert Campin in Tournay and remained five years in that master's workshop."

The matter is complicated by the existence of another equally valid old document which states: "Roger, the municipal painter of Brussels, was born at Tournay at the close of 1399 or in the beginning of 1400 as son of the Tournay cutler Henry." How can we reconcile these two documents? Can we believe that a man of 27—already honored and called "master" by an important city—would enter the studio of another painter as an apprentice?

Cuts Gordian Knot

Renders cuts this Gordian knot by denying the identity of the two persons mentioned in these documents. He suggests that "Rogelet" (Little Roger) may have been a youthful relative, perhaps a nephew, of the Brussels Roger.

We must not forget that Belgium for centuries has been inhabited by a population part of whom speak Flemish and part French. There is nothing surprising, then, in the same man having been known to some as Roger van der Weyden, andto others as Roger de la Pasture. These are only Flemish and French variants of the same name. But the discrepancy revealed by these two documents is another matter altogether, and affords good ground for suspecting that there may have been two Rogers.

Follows the question, if our Roger, the famous municipal painter of Brussels, was not the pupil of Robert Campin, where and by whom was he trained? Renders boldly holds that he was the pupil of Jan van Eyck, as the fifteenth century Italians believed him to have been, and in that case it becomes probable that while working at Bruges, somewhere around 1430, Roger himself painted the Flémalle panels and the pictures associated with them. Renders parallels photographs of paintings of the Flémalle and acknowledged Roger groups and argues for a development which bridges the gulf thought to exist between the two styles. His conclusion, therefore, is that there is no unknown "Master of Flémalle," but that the works attributed to him were painted by Roger van der Weyden between 1425 and 1440.

A Racial Aspect

More than a purely artistic problem is involved in this Flémalle-Roger controversy. In Belgium the dispute has a racial, and almost a political, aspect. Only last year another learned Belgian art expert, Jules Destrée, published through the firm of Van Oest a volume on "Roger de la Pasture" in which he upheld the view that Roger was a pupil of Campin and maintained that working in Tournay, a French city, their art was essentially not Flemish but French. This was the extreme statement of a Francophile who tried to turn Roger into a French primitive. The more recent book by Emile Renders, published by Beysert of Bruges, is the crushing reply of the Flemish champion, who completely detaches Roger from the "School of Tournay" and links him up with Jan van Eyck, who practiced his art in an unquestionably Flemish city.

Convincing as the arguments of Renders seem to an unbiased reader, caution demands that we regard his statement as a hypothesis. Still, as Dr. Max Friedlander says in the September issue of Pantheon, "We have the very best cause to make use of this new hypothesis, to test it an to approach it with confidence." Recent criticism has shaken belief in the personality of the Flémalle master, and according to Dr. Friedlander "the boundary between him and Roger has become more and more indistinct."

So, after 40 years of controversy in this matter of the Flémalle panels, expert opinion has come back to exactly where it was half a century ago—but certainly with added knowledge.

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Mon.—"A Winter's Tale"
Tues.—"King Lear"
Wed. Mat.—"Midsummer Night's Dream"
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Austrian Characteristics in Music

By MAX GRAF

Professor of Musical History at the State Academy of Music in Vienna

VIENNA

AUSTRIA is called the Land of Music. Since olden times, besides forests and corn, good music has flourished well on Austrian soil. A large section of the history of musical Europe has Austria as its background. Classical music originated entirely in Austria. Haydn, Mozart and Schubert were Austrian born. Beethoven came from the Rhine to Austria.

With the beginning of the Romantic period in music the center of musical interest was shifted to northern and central Germany. Robert Schumann tried in vain to get a footing in Vienna and even Richard Wagner was only temporarily connected with this city, where he wrote a part of the "Meistersinger von Nürnberg."

But with the great symphonist Anton Bruckner and the originator of a new type of song, Hugo Wolf, the stream of musical development turned again toward Austria. Johannes Brahms, the reserved and typically north German musician, was resident in Vienna; Gustav Mahler as well as Richard Strauss was conductor at the opera in Vienna. Modern musicians such as Arnold Schönberg, Franz Schreker and Alban Berg also spent many years of their musical development in Austria. Only here, where great traditions laid such heavy burdens on music, could resistance to the classical world of form evolve into the revolution which has destroyed the basis of all classical forms.

Many Factors

Many factors have contributed toward making Austria a great musical country. The mysterious influence on art of atmosphere, climate and landscape is difficult to define. In Austria it is particularly marked. One notices it in the music of Haydn and Schubert, and especially in the Viennese waltzes of Lanner and Strauss. The symphonies of Anton Bruckner are also stamped with the national characteristics.

In folk music these hidden influences are no less apparent. In the Radetzky march, the most typically national military march in Austrian music, the middle section, that of the "Jodler," is based on one of the oldest Alpine songs, the song which is still heard in the mountain huts of the Alps and was sung by the recruits from northern Austria when in 1848 they entered the garrisons of Vienna.

Apart from surroundings and atmosphere, the most important factor in music is the character of the people. A tendency to music presupposes a mobile character, for the material of music is more plastic than that of other arts. Sound can be strong or weak, quick or slow, easily evocative of feeling and thought. Hence music became the most expressive of the arts.

The Austrians are essentially musical; that is, they are quick and susceptible—perhaps the outcome of a mixture of nationalities. In the make-up of the Austrian there is a mixture of the southern German, the Celtic, Slavonic, Italian, Hungarian and Polish. This merging of nationalities was particularly apparent in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries at the time of the "Baroque Kaisers" when Vienna was, temporarily, the hub of the world. At the time of the Habsburg Kaisers the political activities not only of the German Empire, but also of Italy and the Netherlands, where many Austrian civilians resided, were conducted in Vienna. All who wished to float big businesses or who pined for adventure or military service, met after the end of the Turkish wars in Vienna. Here Italian architects built new palaces for the nobility and Italian singers and instrumentalists filled the courts.

After the autumn hunting season the lords of Bohemia and Hungary left their estates and came with their suite of retainers to their baroque palaces in Vienna. Vienna was a vortex of all races and nations, an international city where, under Leopold I, Spanish was all the vogue and under Karl VI Italian was the language of the court. Italian influence was particularly strong in Vienna, as it was in Innsbruck and Graz. The bishopric of Salzburg, which at that time was still independent, was a miniature Rome, where Italians built the cathedral and the pleasure palaces of the bishops. It was not by a mere chance that the eighteenth century proved to be the first great musical epoch of Austria.

During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the Austrian character, happy, careless, pleasure-loving, was strongly influenced by Italian musical culture, and the most eminent composers of Italy—M. A. Cesti, Ziani, Caldara—were invited to the Viennese court. The famous Burnacini was responsible for the decoration of the theaters and most of the singers and orchestral players were Italians. Even their religion, which had retained its power in the counter-reformation in Austria, encouraged the Austrians in their love of glitter and color.

The new churches of the baroque period were replete with gayly colored marble and painted ceilings. Elaborate spectacle and processions were resplendent with color. The new religious orders organized ecclesiastical plays with much pomp and display, while Austrian monasteries gave performances of Italian operas. Since then Austrian music has shown a tendency toward bright color, sensuous melody and sound. The joy-loving nature of the Austrian people found its musical form. Even in Anton Bruckner's symphonies this Italian, sensuous, pompous and colorful element is strongly marked—they are still baroque music.

As early as the seventeenth century, Austrian idiosyncrasies found expression in the dance form. In the ballets of Schmelzer, the ballet composer at the Austrian court, we find the "Aria Styriaca," and in the "Partite-ex-Vienna," published in 1681, there is a "Brader Tantz zu Wien" (the Prater is the popular pleasure resort of the Viennese). In Schmelzer's compositions we come across "Hannakisch" themes, that is, Slavonic folk music, which up to the time of Schubert is heard in the art-music of Austria.

National Music

At the beginning of the eighteenth century national dances and marches are very apparent in the more serious music, particularly in the symphonies of Zach and Wadiczka, Czech composers at the time of Haydn. National dance themes are also found in Holler's works, a composer of the period of Haydn, and in Pichl's music. These themes, which are the expression of the optimistic character of the Austrians, are found plentifully in the symphonies of Haydn, in Mozart's "Magic Flute," in the dances of Schubert, in the Scherzi of the symphonies of Anton Bruckner and in the waltzes of Strauss.

Already in the seventeenth century Austria had stamped music with definite characteristics. It inclined toward the expression of the ostentatious, brilliant and showy in music on a large scale, and to the light and vivacious in folk music. Haydn, who in his ideals and optimism was a genuine representative of the Austrian character, supplied a musical synthesis. Then there are the penultimate symphonies of Anton Bruckner. Between these two poles there lies the ethereal grace of Mozart, the sensitive charm of Schubert and the sparkling vivacity of Strauss. To Austrian idiosyncrasies music owes much of its brilliance, sensitiveness, spontaneity, vitality, and gradation of emotional power.

Silhouette of Jenny Lind, Reproduced From Edward Wagenknecht's Study of the Singer, Published by Houghton Mifflin, Which Will Be Reviewed Later in This Newspaper.

Music at the Colonial Exhibition

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

MUSICIANS have not had reason to be pleased with the way in which the organizers of the Colonial Exhibition have treated their art. Whereas painters, sculptors and decorators have received munificent commissions, the servants of music have been systematically excluded from the feast. The effort of the administration has been confined to making a call at the last minute upon our big symphonic societies, begging each in turn to leave a visiting card at the great colonial fair, in the form of a classical concert made up of the best-known works of their repertory. And, moreover, what a thing to do in an event like this! The artistic interchanges between the colonies and the metropolis have always been very active in the musical field.

The public is always curious about the exotic. Undoubtedly it does not possess the necessary competence to recognize the really original contributions of the more or less fantastic transpositions that are presented in an unexpected form. How many times have French sailors, settlers, officials, workmen, navvies and laborers who have built railways or erected factories in far-off lands profoundly altered the local folklore by bringing to it popular elements which, though certainly piquant, rather alienate the ethnographical content. Often our café concert has returned to us dressed in strange garb after having made a tour of the world.

Moreover, the historians of music should be guided by reason. This interpenetration of popular rhythms is going to increase considerably, thanks to the invention of the sound film and the gramophone.

The latter, especially, is penetrating everywhere. The little portable instrument makes the latest successes of the European music halls heard in the backwoods. The Central African Negro, the Polynesian, the Indian and the Chinese know Maurice Chevalier's latest successes by heart. Soon one will have to in-case like museum pieces the natives who have preserved the songs of their country.

This development is exactly the same as that which troubles the regionalists who cannot discover in French provinces the traces of the old French songs and who find themselves continually faced with the fashionable refrains imported by the young men on their return from military service or by the girls placed as chambermaids in the large towns.

Thus, little by little, the unification and leveling of the musical ideals of the peoples will be accomplished. All the more reason to try now to preserve the last vestiges of local color in the different countries of the world. The managers of the Colonial Exhibition should have occupied themselves precisely with this useful task. The contribution of exotic color has always been precious in all the arts. Music, especially, owes much to this kind of importation.

During the exhibition of 1900, one might observe every night, at the theater of the Cambodian dancers, a faithful and attentive spectator. This regular attendant took notes and seemed enchanted by all he heard.

This spectator was Claude Debussy, who, during many weeks, steeped himself in this atmosphere, in these sonorities and these modes that were so characteristic. It was not in order to compose marches or ballets of more or less approximate exoticism. The great French musician drew more exalted instruction from these lessons. He learned to make his style more elastic, to enlarge a too narrow tonal conception, to become familiar with ancient modes and more fluid colors. All his music was discreetly but profoundly influenced by it. There it was that he saw the moon descending upon "le temple qui fut." There it was that in imagination he saw outlined the architecture of his "Pagodes."

Alas, the musicians of today will not have found emotion of this order again. But in spite of all, the talking machine has done some importing. All the big publishing houses overwhelm us with Creole quadrilles, native songs and West Indian dances. Thus we can have in our homes what the guests of Vincennes have not brought us in their luggage. For, thanks to mechanism, the world is definitely getting smaller and smaller.

The 'Gurrelieder'

By ERWIN STEIN

Vienna

IN THE coming year America is to make acquaintance with one of the most remarkable works in modern musical composition. I hear that Leopold Stokowski intends giving a first performance of Schönberg's "Gurrelieder" in Philadelphia.

The "Gurrelieder," written in 1900 and 1901, show the starting point of Schönberg's activities. We observe the tonal conception and musical intelligence which initiated the long journey which, after 30 years, led him to the 12-tone compositions and the latest works. We find a composer of rich invention and a genuine melodist; a man with a most original imagination for sound effects and an amazing mastery of form construction. There is already a noticeable tendency toward a more complicated use of sound, a more varied polyphony and new, dissonant chords. His harmony obviously begins where that of Richard Wagner stops; not in imitation but with the aim of carrying it further and developing it.

In a certain sense the "Gurrelieder' are a secular oratorio. Six soloists are needed: five singers, and a speaking voice which has to recite a melodrama. As later in "Pierrot Lunaire," the speaking voice has to conform to the musical pitch and rhythm. The work also demands a three-part chorus for male voices and a large mixed chorus. The orchestra is particularly well represented. With eight flutes, five oboes, seven clarinets, five bassoons, ten horns, seven trumpets, seven trombones, five tubas, four harps, percussion and strings, it is perhaps the largest orchestra any composer has ever requisitioned.

The work is based on a poem of the Danish poet, Jens Peter Jacobsen. It is the legend of King Waldemar, who in sorrow over his lost love strives with fate and is doomed to roam forever as a wild huntsman through the forests by night. Love duets and dirges, a wild hunt, and, after a stormy night, perhaps the most beautiful sunrise ever depicted in music—these form the antitheses and also the musical climaxes.

The "Gurrelieder" had to wait for 12 years for their first performance, yet many knew of their existence. Richard Strauss, to whom Schönberg showed the first part of the work, procured the Liszt pension for the composer on the strength of it. Parts of the score were often played within the narrow circle of his friends, but, considering the colossal apparatus which was necessary, a public performance seemed beyond the dreams of possibility. So it was not surprising if Schönberg, disheartened at the prospect of never hearing the work, did not finish the orchestration at the time. About two-thirds of the score was ready in 1901, but it was not till 1910 and 1911 that any further progress was made.

In the first edition of the score, judging by the original manuscript, it is comparatively easy to make out the exact point at which Schönberg, 10 years older, took up the work again. It is to be found in the middle of the "Song of the Peasant" (bass solo). The orchestration of a Schönberg who had written the scores of the "Five Orchestral Pieces," op. 16, and of the drama "Erwartung," naturally looks very different from that written by a Schönberg of 26. It is thinner, treated more economically and the whole of the gigantic orchestra is heard less often in action and then only with the greatest effect. This can be seen distinctly in reading the score, though I do not think it has been detected by any listener.

As a beginning, a performance of the first part, which needs only a small chorus, soprano, contralto and tenor solos, was given in a small hall with pianoforte accompaniment. This aroused further interest in the "Gurrelieder." Finally on Feb. 23, 1913, Franz Schreker gave the first performance of the whole work with his Philharmonic Chorus. It was an exceptional triumph for Schöberg. None could dispute its impressiveness, not even those who up till then could never make anything of Schönberg's compositions. At one stroke it was made clear to them that it is not for lack of ability that Schönberg does not compose as people would like him to. Why he should write differently today is what they do not understand. Again and again one hears the question: "All very well, but why doesn't he compose as he did in the "Gurrelieder"? The answer is at hand. He composes not to please, but because he must. As Schönberg himself says, "At is not an ability, but a necessity."

'Warsaw'

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Besides its intrinsic appeal as a film, "Warsaw" merits attention as a document which, when collated with other films that doubtless will follow from Poland, will give an insight into the artistic life of a nation with which Anglo-Saxon peoples have had few contacts.

The social gulf between a duchess and a charwoman, says Mr. Chesterton, is nothing as compared with the social gulf between one kind of charwoman and another kind of charwoman. Apparently, in Poland it is like that with bank clerks. Mr. Jerome, the assistant cashier, cringes and bows to his superiors; if he is asked to visit the manager he is thrown into apprehension that he is going to be dismissed. But Mr. Jerome, the chief cashier, is an entirely different man. He struts up and down the bank with an air of supreme and jovial confidence; he breezily and condescendingly pats his subordinates upon the back; he has the self-satisfied good temper of those who can face their quarterly rent bills without misgiving. All this is exaggeration of course, but it has some connection with essential economic facts, and makes an excellent beginning to the film.

Later, the story of "Warsaw" is that of a Jannings picture. The substantial and prosperous Jerome comes near to ruin through his own folly. In this part, M. Symborski, vain, simple, irresistibly good-humored, gives a performance that by any standards would be considered satisfactory, and by those who have not seen Jannings do the same kind of thing, probably first rate. But the rôle lacks Mr. Jannings's subtlety and ruthlessness. The character in his hands remains static. Jerome at the end of the film is still the same likable and slightly ridiculous fellow that he was at the beginning, whereas Mr. Jannings in the same type of part reveals the gradual deterioration that sets in once the normal standards of life are forsaken.

Technically, the film has one or two faults. The band that appears in it is welcome on its own account, but it is not worked into the dramatic structure of the story, and so remains only an external decoration. The use of the talkie medium is eccentric. Till near the end "Warsaw" is a silent picture, then it unexpectedly becomes a talkie, one voice speaking genuinely broken English, and another unmistakable "American"; and finally, after half a dozen sentences, relapses into silence permanently. This uncertainty is a mistake. The spoken words have no particular significance, and "Warsaw" should have stuck to the same medium, whether talkie or silent, all through. In spite of this, however, it is definitely a film worth seeing.

'Twelve Thousand'

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—At the Embassy Theatre, "Twelve Thousand," by Bruno Frank. First performance, Sept. 14, 1931. The cast:

Piderit	Abraham Sofaer
Martin	André Van Gyseghem
Karl	Henry Cass
Treysa	Frederick Piper
Paucitt	Alfred Sangster
His Serene Highness	George Curzon
The Baroness of Spangenburg	Joyce Bland
A Prussian Colonel	Charles Carson

His Serene Highness was not having a very happy time. England was extremely dissatisfied with the kind of recruits he was furnishing her with, at £7.10.0 a head, for the prosecution of her war with the American rebels. His own subjects were still more dissatisfied that he was furnishing her with any recruits at all, for they objected to being shot at in a strange country four thousand miles away, in a cause in which they had no interest whatever, merely because His Highness needed money to finance his gardens and his pleasures.

Here is the atmosphere of a good play. The misery of the people, in the background the tremendous issues depending in America, and the self-regarding humanitarianism of the great Frederick of Prussia are vividly suggested. One feels in the presence of potential drama of more than common effectiveness. But somehow that potential drama never quite becomes actual. The individual story into which it is distilled, the tale of the Prince's secretary who betrayed his master in order to save his two brothers and the other 12,000 conscripts, does not grip the audience as much as might have been expected, chiefly because the secretary, who should have been the focal point of attention, is definitely the least interesting character in the play. In spite of this, however, "Twelve Thousand" is an intelligent piece of work, worthy of serious attention. The glimpses of the great figures of the outside world, of George III and Frederick and Jefferson, seen through the eyes of ambassadors and messengers and the other paraphernalia of a court, are particularly fascinating.

As the Prince, Mr. George Curzon, a proud and powdered figure, gave an excellent performance, looking far more essentially eighteenth century than one suspects the people of the eighteenth century itself ever did; and Mr. Alfred Sangster's British envoy was a good bit of work too; he really seemed, in his brusque treatment of the Prince's accessories, to have the might of an empire behind him, even if it was an empire on the point of crumbling. Miss Joyce Bland, who played the Baroness of Spangenburg, is an accomplished actress, but her part afforded little opportunity.

Stage and Film Notes

Some 1000 stage and screen personages attended the Friars' Club dinner to Maurice Chevalier, French music hall singer and screen actor, in New York on Sept. 27.

"The Wonder Boy," another Hollywood satire, is to be produced by Jed Harris on Oct. 19 in Manhattan.

S. L. Rothafel ("Roxy") has started for Europe with his staff to study the latest innovations in the amusement world. He wishes to be sure he is missing nothing in making his plans for Radio City in New York. A year hence a huge new cinema will be nearly ready to open there, according to present programs.

Winged Creature

Pavlova, by Walford Hyden. Boston: Little, Brown. 13s. London: Constable. 8s. 6d.

THIS seems to be the first book in celebration of the memory of the incomparable danseuse whose luminosity for all who saw her will continue to irradiate the years. The author, associated for over a decade with Anna Pavlova as rehearsal pianist and often musical director, was thus well prepared to set down his impressions. Mr. Hyden does not attempt a formal biography, nor indulge in apotheosis, nor—being a musician—write with literary style. (Agreed, there are exceptions to this assumption—but he is not one of them.) He gives intimate glimpses of the most ethereal of dancers, as she appeared to him—three-quarters artist and only the rest woman.

Anna Pavlova was endowed with genius and its intrinsic capacity for hard work. A favorite saying of hers, "Those who wish to achieve great things in art have no time to cross the hands," is indicative of her character. It is not surprising to learn that more often than not she worked 15 hours a day at least. From the time she was entered in the Russian Imperial School of Ballet, at the age of 10, her life was devoted to the art of dance. Small wonder that in performance technique melted into ecstasy, that in moments of elation she could sustain "points" for unimaginable lengths, or give expression to exaltation by literally seeming to soar. She danced with her whole being; her blazing eyes, her exquisite fingers, even the fluttering of her eyelashes contributed to delineation, as one may remember her in "Les Papillons." In these flights she carried her audience with her. They were lifted unaware by an impartation that overcame stolidity. And they were always, everywhere, exhilarated, exuberant. Her touch brought beauty to nearly every corner of the earth.

Akin to Duse

Pavlova was an actress, artistically akin to Eleanora Duse. Her miming was intense emotional acting, or, when called for, the most scintillating comedy. She loved sculpture and delighted in making little dancing figures of clay; loved painting and wanted to learn to paint, but never really had time. And she seldom read. When she did, it was, significantly enough, in the field of poetry.

It is easier perhaps to forgive faults of temperament in perspective. Mr. Hyden naturally had full experience with these. The high flame burned discommodingly at times. But it gave a gorgeous light.

Mr. Hyden explains the notable inferiority of Pavlova's orchestra, the one flaw that critics so unremittingly dwelt upon (possibly because they could find no other). It was attributed to the fact that the company traveled with a nucleus of cello, violin and piano and added to it locally. But it was more than that. Pavlova was not strictly musical, though she had insight without theoretical knowledge. She never selected music important in itself. Her changes of tempo and alterations of phrasing were sometimes preposterous from the musical point of view. From her own, it was dance first and always, a law unto itself. She must dance as she felt, which of course made difficulties for any accompanist, grouped or single.

Here, by intuition, she foreshadowed modern developments of molding the music to the dance, not the dance to the music. And this without conscious modernistic tendencies. She belonged definitely to the classical school, making the classical ballets her own by her distinctive interpretation of them (not as music, but as dance) and by her vibrance, clothing them with romantic color.

Kinship With Birds

The one ballet, "Autumn Leaves" designed by Pavlova showed her exceptional ability as a choreographer. But travel, practice and dancing left her little opportunity to develop this added gift.

Another significant quality of this bright wingëd creature, was her kinship with birds, her love of them as pets. The aviary at Ivy House, her home in Hampstead, England, was filled with birds collected from all over the world, and she grieved over the loss of the least of them. Bird cages were a part of her retinue. Swans were her playmates as well as decorations to her garden pools. She responded to the airy freedom of birds, as she did to what she called the "shine" in persons—both high lights of her own make-up.

Pavlova's art was not for the intellectual or the sophisticated alone. She spared no effort to give it to all the world. Those who wear her priceless intaglio in memory, who recall her gossamer lightness, her ineffable élan, will want to own this book.

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Building Small Houses at Less Cost

With One Architect's Answer to This Serious Problem

By ROLAND SHARP

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SMALL houses of quality and distinction at less cost so that more people may enjoy them, is a formula that intrigues the imagination and summons the best technical knowledge of builders to its solution. President Hoover's Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership promises to bring together the most comprehensive symposium yet held on this and cognate questions, when it meets at Washington in December. Meanwhile, individual architects and societies are making contributions toward enabling tens of thousands of families with moderate incomes to own homes of assured quality.

Several schools of thought are at work on this subject. One is represented by the extreme modernism of Mr. Buckminster Fuller, whose standardized, hexagonal houses are designed to be built in sections at the factory like automobile parts and assembled by service crews in a few days. Quantity production is expected to reduce the cost and give these houses a distribution comparable to that won by Mr. Henry Ford's model T some years ago.

Perhaps the ultra-modernism of Mr. Fuller's houses—which resemble nothing so much as thick, hexagonal mushrooms in fundamental structure—is ahead of the times. At any rate, people appear to prefer having at least four foundation walls under their houses, instead of hanging their abodes around a central mast, as Mr. Fuller proposes.

So the major movement toward better small homes takes the path of gradual improvement, in existing forms. Modern materials are making their way into standard use, sometimes lowering costs appreciably. The need for this advance is shown in the doubled cost projected upon house construction by obsolete building practices, at a time during the last few years when the cost of automobiles was being cut in half through mass production.

Progress in Planning

To be sure, machine methods are slowly making their way into building, but to a negligible degree as compared with most branches of manufacturing. Since it is not to be anticipated that radical reductions in small house cost may be looked for in this direction in the immediate future, it is to planning that most attention is being given. Such organizations as the Architects' Small House Service Bureau have developed plans to fit essential needs of families with moderate resources. With an eye to economies that will not impair the basic quality of the houses, they are leading toward wider small home ownership.

One of the most recent contributions in this field is being made by an architect of Boston, Mr. Charles M. Willis. A series of savings achieved through use of the simple Colonial design plus modern building materials and ingenious ways of putting them together enables him to turn out a small house, story and a half at a saving of from $1000 to $2000 compared with other current types. Mr. Willis has developed these methods with the coöperation of Mr. M. Bowman Judkins, a builder of Lexington, Mass.

The key feature of Mr. Willis's plan is an adaptation of steel I-beams to a Colonial method of supporting the second floor joists on longitudinal beams tied into the outer walls. This eliminates bearing partitions on the first floor, a great advantage for many reasons. Primarily it is a time-saver for workmen, and labor costs are among the heaviest items in building. Without partitions to hinder them, the plumber and electrician may do their roughing-in more quickly. Large or long pieces of interior finish may be handled more easily, and Mr. Willis lines the shell of his houses before a partition is set up. These go in last as screens to hold fixtures and provide sound proofing.

Contrary to what might be supposed, steel I-beams, when used without holes drilled in them or other fabrication, are not expensive as compared with wood capable of doing the same work. The saving on labor costs by Mr. Willis's method, plus the greater rigidity of structure attained, makes for less cost as compared with ordinary framing, and a better final result.

Mr. Willis points out that in addition to the structural superiority of this plan, there is a flexibility of room arrangement impossible in houses with bearing partitions. Since the interior screens bear no loads, they may be located almost anywhere. Second floor partitions need not coincide with those below.

One feature of Mr. Willis's plan is especially modern, so much so that coöperative banks regard it as experimental and hesitate to lend money for the most part on houses employing it. This is the use of insulating board instead of plaster. Either may be used, but Mr. Willis prefers the former, and it lowers the cost markedly.

Hampered by Jerry-Built Houses

The attitude of the banks is easily understood. Wallboards of all sorts have come to stand for cheapness of construction. The flimsy pioneers were obviously below par. More recently, however, boards have been developed that are superior to plaster in sound-proofing qualities and in heat insulation. They are as substantial as plaster and provide a variety of surfacing possibilities. Mr. Willis uses one of these boards in special sizes eight feet wide, thereby reducing objectionable joints between boards to a minimum. Through careful planning he obtains unbroken surfaces throughout his houses, except for short vertical joints between window or door openings and the ceiling. These are carefully sealed.

The board provides a stiffer wall than lathe and plaster, and will not crack. The board does not support combustion as much as wood lathe. A house built with it is as immune to fire as ordinary lathe and plaster could make it.

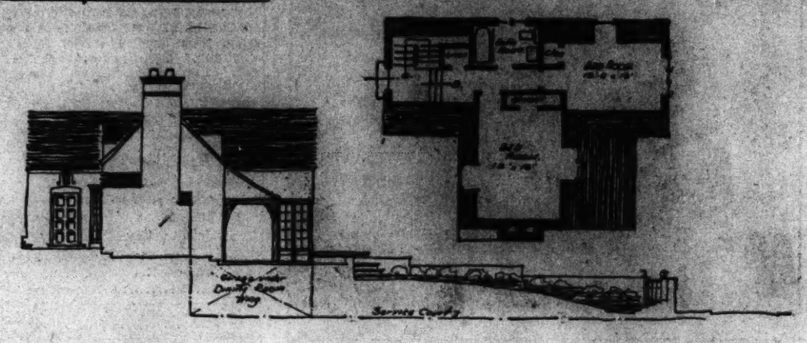
Some attention has been attracted by Mr Willis's method among coöperative banks which have almost iron-clad rules against financing any house not employing plaster. The rule to date has been logical, since the public demands plaster, and the banks must be protected if called upon to dispose of houses that come back on their hands. It is clear, however, that both the public and the banks must keep abreast of the times by investigating modern techniques, without which building practice cannot advance.

Using Stock Sizes

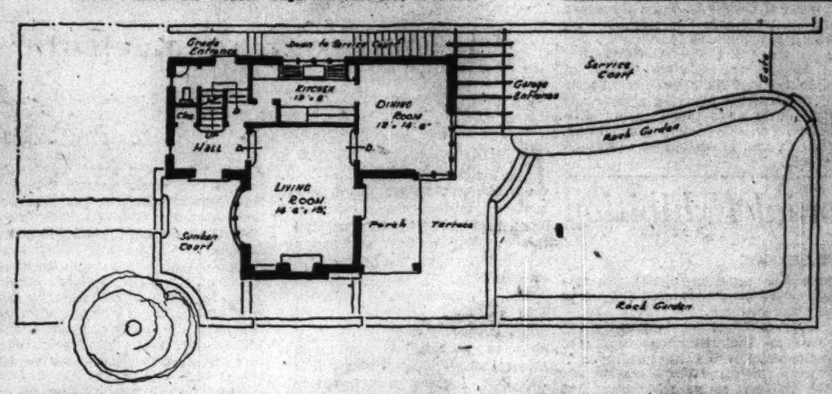
High quality is not inconsistent with low cost, as Mr. Willis proves by economies attained through following woodwork models of utmost taste and simplicity found in old Colonial houses. The emphasis upon quality is equally stressed with that upon economy.

This attitude toward lower costs of small homes meets the approval of Mr. William Stanley Parker, chairman of the committee on design in the President's home building conference, and a member of the committees on planning and home information centers. The mere increase in building of small homes, however, is not desired if "jerry-built" houses are to be erected and sold at low prices which actually are too high for their real worth. Too often in past speculative periods, Mr. Parker says, home ownership has boomed only to be actually retarded in the end when repair expenses on poorly built houses have forced many owners to give up their investments. The challenge is to plan so well that costs are lowered and quality maintained.

Five-Room House of Field Stone, Designed for a Lot That Slopes Sharply Toward the Rear. Edgar D. Giberson, Architect.



Side Elevation of House Designed for a Sloping Lot. Above, the Upper Floor Plan of the House. Edgar D. Giberson, Architect



Ground Plan for the Five-Room House. The Lot Slopes Sharply From the Terrace to the Rear, and the Service Court and Garage Entrance Show a Gradual Slope. The Garage Is Under the Dining Room.

For Winter Guests

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If we would keep the birds in the garden throughout the winter, we will begin feeding them before their other food store is too low. If this is done more of them will remain around our premises during the winter, thinking it a good place to stay and thus postponing migration.

The birds will appreciate a bath almost as much in autumn as in midsummer, so we will not want to neglect to keep water in the bird bath after the hot weather is over. This is just another little way of making our gardens attractive to them.

If feeding racks are placed within clear sight of windows the birds will venture near the premises and can be observed from within. This will afford much pleasure to the observers during the long winter days.

Autumn is a good time, too, for putting up bird houses. This gives the bird house time to become somewhat weathered, making it more attractive to the feathered tenants than a house which looks brand new. By putting up the bird houses in the fall one takes time by the forelock and is sure to be ready for the earliest comer.

One of the foods relished by most birds is the humble peanut. One bird-loving gardener keeps peanuts on hand to be used whenever there seems to be a dearth of table scraps, suet, seeds and other common bird food. The peanuts are run through the food chopper. When placed on the feeding racks the householder is amply rewarded for his thought.

Have You a Garden Hobby?

Here Is an Unusual One Shared

Have you a garden hobby? What is your favorite garden pursuit? May we hear about it? The Editor of this page welcomes letters that share in a few words some special joy experienced in gardening.

Broomall, Penna.

Dear Friends:

Did you ever think of the many reasons why garden lovers love gardens? Aren't there almost as many reasons as there are gardens? Some desire to beautify the landscape, others to have flowers to decorate the home. The joy of outdoor activity in producing his own garden may appeal to one; while another may prefer to enjoy his merely as a spectator. A fascination for specializing may appeal to one, while a general variety pleases another.

Now I ask you, has anyone else my reason, that of pleasing my neighbors' kiddies!

When along comes Ruth and Billy and Betty and Stuart with their, "Oh, please pick us a bouquet," what fun it is to have them lead you to their special favorites and say, "I love these, can I" (they should say "may" but they don't always) "have some of them, oh these too, aren't they a pretty color, and these, they smell so sweet, and this color Mother loves best, and some of this please, Grandmother has it in her garden!" It isn't long before you have picked just all that the little hands can hold, and such smiles on their faces as they trudge off to Mother for her to put them in water "quick so they won't fade." This to one garden lover is quite the best reward she could ask for.

At dusk, too, we have a group of little folks, and older ones, too, waiting to watch the moon flowers open. In almost less time than it is taking me to tell about it the long-pointed buds which come out fresh every evening unfurl into large white flowers, scenting the air all about with a delightful perfume. The humming bird knows where to find them, too, and doesn't miss one in his evening round of nectar sipping.

If you think Monitor readers would be interested to hear of this garden joy, I should be happy to share it with them. (Miss) I. W.

House for a Sloping Lot

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE house as illustrated is designed by Edgar D. Giberson of Detroit, Mich., to suit a property of 40 feet in front by 110 feet in depth, with a slope of approximately 12 feet from the upper street level at the front to the lower street or alley at the rear. To establish roof lines which would be uniformly low around the house and to make the transition in levels from the upper street to the garden terrace a gradual one, the floor level at the entrance court has been established at 18 inches below the upper grade or sidewalk.

At the service side there is a stair leading down to the service court and garage, which are both at the level of the lower street. The garage entrance, the garage being under the dining room, is screened from the view of the terrace by a trellis built of small saplings, dressed and stained. There are retaining walls of field stone around the service court and garden; the gate at the end of the garden providing access to the lower street. The garden walls form a background for a stepped arrangement of rock gardening, which extends along three sides as shown in the plan.

The terrace, porch, and entrance court floors and all steps and copings are of flagstone. The walls of the house are of field stone laid with raked joints. The living room bay and the trim at the entrance and stair hall window is a sawn finished limestone. There is a stucco wall over the stained timbers which support the porch roof, also the smaller bedroom gable is of stucco. The entire length of the service court floor as well as the floor of the garage is of concrete. The roof of the house is of gray-green slate of irregular thicknesses laid with wide exposures. There is a wrought iron balcony at the stair window and metal casements are used at all the windows and at the porch door.

The entrance hall is one step above the entrance court floor. The service for this room consists of a coat closet and a lavatory at the lower stair landing. The living room, which is two steps below the hall floor, is lighted from the street side by a circular bay and from the garden by casement doors. The fireplace has a simple stone mantel. The dining room, which is on the same floor level as the hall and kitchen, is two steps above the living room. It is lighted by a corner bay at the terrace. The kitchen is lighted by a group of windows above the sink. Space is provided in this room for a range, cupboards, refrigerator and a broom closet; the broom closet being located at the end of the sink. The entrance basement stair and grade door are easily accessible from the kitchen.

The second floor consists of a stair hall, linen closet, bathroom and two large bedrooms. Both bedrooms have ample closet space and cross ventilation, the larger room overlooking both the garden and street while the smaller overlooks the garden side.

The heating unit and fuel storage is located in the basement at the garage floor level.

In the Vacant Lot

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We had a disturbing element close to our garden in the form of a vacant lot over which weeds ran rampant. As the weeds were not cut they went to seed and the wind scattered them with a free hand over our flower garden. In the fertile soil of our garden they sprang up over night.

To shut out the undesirable background we planted Japanese morning glories and left them to cover the high wire fence. They formed a solid background of greenery which enhanced the beauty of every blossom which raised its head against it. And these vines did shut out the stretch of vacant lot.

Then we began scattering surplus seeds over the vacant lot after obtaining permission from the owner. Such seeds as hollyhock, coreopsis, poppies, calliopsis, petunias, larkspur, and many others have the hardihood to cope with weeds and will make their way with them. Our surplus of roots and bulbs, such as ornamental sunflower, iris, yellow lilies which grow wild, were also planted on the vacant lot.

The vacant lot which was once so annoying blooms now like a garden run wild. It is beautiful in its own way and the butterflies, bees and humming birds seem to like it quite as well as they do our manicured plot. Best of all, the little children who could not otherwise go flower gathering frequent the plot and pick posies to their heart's content.

A. C. H.

For an informal "tangle" effect, group tall white tobacco (nicotiana) with irregular groups of petunia "Rosy Morn," light lavender-blue ageratum, and palest yellow verbena about it.

Modernizing the Old-Style Kitchen

How to Bring the Culinary Workshop Up to Date

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MODERNIZING the kitchen quarters of an old house can bring untold delight to the home maker. Houses built 15 or 20 years ago generally do not come up to the requirements of the present occupants, especially where the housewife has kept pace with the modern methods of cooking and is adopting all possible ways of lessening her time spent in the kitchen.

Many an old home has seen children grow up and move away, leaving fewer feet under the dining room table, and consequently less cooking to be done in the kitchen. In other cases the size of the family may not have changed so much as living methods. With bread making taken out of the home, large scale canning and preserving minimized, and a larger percentage of meals eaten outside the home, certain demands for changes in kitchen equipment and arrangement seem imperative.

"Why has the size of the kitchen shrunk so much in the last few years?" Because women have discovered that if the place is small enough to have everything within easy reach, hundreds of steps are saved and many minutes conserved. Bringing the culinary workshop up to date usually means then an attempt at more compactness and convenience.

"I can understand how you get so much done," a visiting aunt remarked as she watched her niece standing in one spot in her kitchen and reaching practically everything she needed for baking a pie. "When I make a pie in my big kitchen at home, I have to tramp all the way from my table to the pantry to get the flour. Then I must walk to the refrigerator on the back porch for the lard and butter, and to the opposite end of the room for the pie tin. But you just stand in one place and reach practically everything you need."

The niece was pleased at the observation for she had thought out very carefully the relation of refrigerator to work table, of stove to table, and of sink to shelves. She admitted that baking and cooking were more easily and quickly done with her equipment properly planned.

"Arrangement of equipment for quick and easy work," the niece advised, "are the first things to think of in building a kitchen. After these utilitarian problems are worked out, it is an easy matter to buy some paint and dainty curtains and dress the room up to the present mode in color."

The Pantry in New Dress

If a thorough job of modernizing is done, very likely the pantry will be revamped. Some owners prefer to retain the pantry, but many consider it a catch-all for everything from the last year's tennis racket to broken vases and they will have no more of it. They prefer to install cupboard units in the kitchen proper where flour and foodstuffs, pots and pans are brought nearer the scene of action.

What shall be done with this extra space if the pantry which has approximately 20 square feet of floor area is discarded? This will depend upon the layout of the adjoining rooms, and the habits and needs of the individual family. In one case a pantry whose wall adjoined the bedroom was completely sealed off from the kitchen and made into a big clothes closet. If properly placed it can be made an alcove of a living room, being used as a sort of den or sewing quarter.

A dinette replaced the pantry in one old home. This practically meant a shift in living habits. Instead of taking many a meal from the big table along the kitchen wall, the family moved into the dinette at meal time. The kitchen table was entirely dispensed with to make room for built-in cabinets along the wall which took the contents of the former pantry.

Items to Consider

To accomplish this result, the partition between pantry and kitchen was taken out and the small pantry window made into a large one. Two little cupboards with glass doors facing the dinette, sometimes called divider cases, and extending about five feet up from the floor, formed the partition between the two rooms, leaving an open doorway in the center.

In remodeling a kitchen designed for practicality, the items to be considered are light, size of the stove needed, whether the sink is to have one drain board or two, the refrigerator, door and window locations, shelf space, and the relation of each to the others.

If a pantry has been sacrificed, this means building additional cupboard space in the kitchen. Tailor-made storage cabinets are on the market in a series of flexible units which can be bought in various combinations to fit almost any requirements. When built into an existing kitchen, they cut down the size somewhat, but bring pots and pans, foodstuffs, and dishes within easy reach, besides giving the kitchen a tailored and dressed-up appearance.

One unit consists of a base for pots and pans, fitted with a porcelain table top which when not in use folds up behind a case for dishes. Another unit which could well be placed next to this, consists of shelves and drawers. Still another provides parking space for brooms and mops. The same combination can be bought in varying sizes.

Although it may sound a little exaggerated at first, nevertheless it is true that "too much shelf space" is possible. A whole battery of cupboard space along one wall of a kitchen proved more than was actually needed in one case. Deep cupboard space built clear to the ceiling is not always practicable because only a climb on a stepladder and a long arm can extricate things from the back of the top shelf. Furthermore, each additional shelf is an additional expense. Much of the "excess baggage" accumulated in pantries can be entirely dispensed with and only the actual usable articles reckoned with when figuring the amount of storage space actually needed in the new kitchen.

One expert on kitchen arrangement proposes to put the stove, sink, and refrigerator along an outside wall and utilize the inside wall for cabinets and dining equipment. This would allow for a ventilating fan on the outside wall above the stove, where it actually belongs, she says.

When all of these practical details of the workable kitchen are planned to make it an efficient and up-to-date domestic workshop, the finishing touches of paint, fresh-looking linoleum, and perky colorful curtains will make it one of the most attractive quarters of the home.

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INTERIOR · DECORATION · AND · ANTIQUES

Why Some Are Buying Now

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

WITH nearly every commodity affected by the decline in prices that has been going on for more than a year, it is no wonder that at last old furniture, china, silver, and glass has come to be included in this general tendency. The past few months have seen these things go lower and lower. Now there seem to be excellent reasons for believing that judicious purchases made during the next few months are likely to be at levels which will be much higher as soon as general prosperity returns.

These lower figures have been slow in coming. Twenty months ago it seemed as if the valuations then reached were so firmly established that they would not be shaken. In the early weeks of 1930 important auctions occurred which developed higher average bids on American furniture than had ever been reached. This led to our comments, "Prices That Didn't Break," which appeared in these columns January 4 of that year, after security prices had declined severely.

Prices Not Broken, But Bent

For that matter there is little evidence that the prices have yet broken, though they are certainly bent, some more and some less, all along the line. It seems quite unlikely that they will reach the point of breaking—that is, selling for a quarter to a third of what they did two years ago—so large a quantity seem to be free from the hazard of forced sale; so many people can still command sufficient spare cash to acquire long-desired treasures at two-thirds to one-half what they have sold for.

Last spring, New York auctions of choice eighteenth century American furniture developed totals which were far below the owner's expectations. Here appeared the first conspicuous evidence to show the public that the trend was definitely downward. Since then there have been several similar distributions of dealers' stocks, at each of which the same movement was noticed. The declines have not been as great as are noticed in many lines of trade, still they are unmistakable. It is likely that the coming season may bring public occasions when fine things will go for much less than could have been expected at any time during the last six or eight years.

Coming Auctions as Trend Markers

For the month of October there are listed several New York auctions which will be closely watched by those interested in decorative arts. At the American Art Association, on the afternoons of October 15, 16, and 17, will be sold a large quantity from the stock of Israel Sack, one of the best-known Boston and New York dealers in early American furniture. The exhibition preceding the sale begins on Oct. 10. Two weeks later, Oct. 30 and 31, come the dispersal dates for the private collection of Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Carlisle Kaufmann. This includes eighteenth century American cabinet work, clocks, hooked rugs, china, silver and glass. A fortnight later still, on Nov. 14, the same galleries will offer the private collection of Roland V. Vaughn of New Rochelle, announced as of notably high merit.

High class merchandise will undoubtedly dominate at all these auctions but there may be things which the buyer of moderate means will find within his range. The pre-sale exhibitions allow every opportunity for inspection, so that anyone who is a capable judge of merit can satisfy himself concerning the quality of each item. Whether or not one buys at these times the records of the results make valuable indicators of market mood.

Opportunities for Wise Buyers

A great many people may have long desired old-time furnishings in their homes but have not bought during recent years because of high cost—so high as to seem luxuries or esthetic indulgences. Much as they might have cared for the things, self-restraint in the expenditure of limited funds has kept many people from purchasing. Right now, with a moderate amount available and with the use of caution and intelligence concerning quality and value, such people may be able to acquire advantageously objects of decorative art. These should not, it seems to me, be considered indulgences of whims but rather investments in work of fine artistic craftsmanship which will yield daily dividends of wholesome pleasure, for many years to come, in whatever home they may be placed.

With the necessity of the wisest possible use of one's funds in this direction, shopping around for bargains seems justified. I have found that dealers are eager to talk with anyone who is thinking of buying and they are prompt in many cases, to make extraordinary concessions to secure cash that may represent much less than the cost of the object at hand.

If that be the case, we need not consider we are taking unfair advantage of a shopkeeper's position. If a buyer has a little money to spend and has decided how much he will pay for a certain chair, table, bureau or desk, these facts determine his attitude. This may be frankly and pleasantly stated to the dealer. If the two can meet on this common ground, both may be pleased. If they cannot, neither need feel displeased. Certainly, numerous collectors who have been out of the market for some years are now coming back in the manner suggested, feeling sure that purchases thus carefully made now will show a fine profit in a few years. Their actions may be taken as further encouragement for those who desire to place some of these fine old things in their homes or who are prepared to add to what is already there.

Important Exhibit to Come

By "COLLECTOR"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

LOAN exhibitions of antiques at famous London private houses, on behalf of worthy charities, seemed to have captured the imagination of collectors. I hear that preparations are going steadily forward for another of unusual interest to be held within the next few months.

This is an exhibition of beautiful old things and personal relics made in "England under King Charles II," during the eventful days of the restoration of the monarchy, the great fire of London and the beginning of the rebuilding of St. Paul's Cathedral.

Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, is the royal patroness of the new exhibition, which is being organized for the Y. W. C. A. of which Queen Mary herself is patroness.

Late Carolean silver, furniture, glass, china, jewels, pictures, needlework will all be represented in this rich and even magnificent period of old English craftsmanship. Americans will be specially interested in the room to be devoted to relics of William Penn and the Quakers.

There is also, I understand, to be a Samuel Pepys room, confined to souvenirs of the inimitable diarist, a theater and music room where the Restoration dramatists and Purcell, the famous composer, will be represented; a special chamber in which relics of King Charles II and his court will be displayed.

Some Notable Lenders

Several colleges of Oxford University are lending their priceless treasures as are the Duchesses of Grafton, Norfolk, and Northumberland, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, Lord Sackville and other titled owners of Restoration antiques. It is extremely likely that both the King and Queen will lend some of their own wonderful Charles II relics.

To detail the restoration treasures possessed by only one of the coming exhibitors, Lord Sackville is the owner of marvelous Charles II silver furniture, including a Charles II table, made in London in 1680, entirely encased in silver. The top is magnificently chased with fruits and foliage, the center with an oval panel chased with Orpheus, Pan and other figures. The table is on four scroll-shaped legs chased with foliage and with shaped stretchers supporting, in the center a crown-shaped leaf ornament.

He also possesses silver vases, bowls, beakers, mirrors, toilet services, fire dogs, porringers, and altar candlesticks of the same period, any one item of which would cause a sensation in the saleroom.

Extreme Elaboration

Restoration silver—somewhat flamboyant at times, it must be admitted—is in striking contrast to the severely plain examples of the Cromwellian period which preceded it. Scarcely an inch of many of the pieces but is covered with scrolls or other decoration. Everything possible in those days seems to have been made of silver, in some cases, even the covered warming pans used to take the chill off beds.

It will be recalled that new regalia had to be provided for King Charles II's coronation. Municipalities followed suit with new ceremonial maces and with silver banqueting vessels that can only be described as gorgeous.

The rich and noble crammed their houses with gold and silver. John Evelyn, another famous diarist of the period, observed at Royal Hampton Court "the great looking glasse and toilet of beaten and massive gold." He described the "Queen's rich toilet in her dressing room as being all massie gold," and refers to the Duchess of Portsmouth's apartment with its "great vases of wrought plate, tables, stands, chimney furniture, sconces, branches, braseras, etc., all of massive silver, and out of number."

Evelyn and Pepys, Intimate Recorders

In connection with silver warming-pans, it is interesting to recall Pepys' undisguised satisfaction in recording in his "Diary" under date of Jan. 1, 1668-69: "Presented from Captain Bickford with a noble silver warming-pan."

He incidentally notes in the same diary that on May 29, 1661, he "rose early and put six spoons and a porringer of silver in my pocket to give away today" (at a christening at Walthamstow).

The wooden furniture will include those extremely decorative, tall, slender, cane-backed and cane-seated chairs, having backs and stretchers surmounted by crowns and Cupids; the rich day-beds, Bible boxes and court cupboards; the handsome cabinets on stands and the beautiful walnut chests of drawers of the period. The now precious late Stuart needlework will also have its ardent admirers, as will the goblets and other glass almost miraculously preserved unbroken to this day.

One of the organizers of the forthcoming affair expresses the belief that these loan exhibitions are having a definitely increasing effect, not only on amateur collectors, but on the general public taste, each exhibition drawing more visitors than the last.

Another wholesome effect has been, I understand, that privileged guests at famous and historic country houses now make a point of forming little parties to examine and have explained to them their host's and hostess's antique treasures formerly often ignored.

A mantel in Kenmore Mansion, Fredericksburg, Va. This was the home of George Washington's married sister, Betty. It is said that the symbolism of the overmantle design was suggested by him

An Overmantel at Kenmore

IN FREDERICKSBURG, Va., still stands the old colonial mansion of Kenmore, the home of George Washington's sister Betty, wife of Col. Fielding Lewis. Although the house was built in 1752, some of the decoration of walls and ceilings were not done until more than 20 years later and, it is said, by Hessian prisoners of war. The overmantel shown here is the finest portion of that work. It is made of white plaster; the workmanship is perfect, and the thought behind the design makes one appreciate the fact that George Washington had a part in its conception.

The mantel was designed and built for the Lewis children; everything about it has a moral. At the top can be seen a church, a home and a fort, the three strongholds of the nation. Below there are various animals, each group depicting a story from Æsop's fables.

That in the center, which has made the mantel famous, represents the legend of the fox, the crow and the piece of cheese. So Washington's nieces and nephews were taught to beware of flatterers. "Spite acts as a boomerang" is the lesson taught on the left. Two lambs are standing by a stream; one, becoming angry with her sister lamb, has stirred the bottom of the creek and made muddy the water the other would drink, forgetting that she would also foil her own peal.

The group on the right shows that pride always has a fall and that it is more important to be right within than to wear fine apparel. A once lovely, graceful swan, plucked of her feathers because the other birds would not tolerate her airs and pride, is dejectedly hiding behind some shrubbery, unattractive indeed.

It is pleasant to know that in a life crowded with public duties of greatest importance, George Washington could pause for a few leisure hours to plan the design of such an overmantel.

FANNY WASHINGTON.

By Courtesy, Victoria and Albert Museum

This porringer is in the style characteristic of Charles II's time and is such as Pepys mentioned having put into his pocket — for a christening present.

By Courtesy Victoria and Albert Museum

This unusually fine chest of drawers dates from the time of Charles II—about 1680. It is only about 2½ feet high and is richly veneered with burl walnut

A Strange Chalice

The Cathedral of Chester, England, possesses a small chalice of pre-Reformation type, presented by an anonymous donor about 30 years ago. The base of the vessel is cinquefoil in shape and a large ruby is set in each of four of the five panels thus formed. In the fifth panel is inserted a lady's valuable gold ring set with very fine pearls. The combination of the chalice with the ring and rubies has a curious history. The ring was placed in the hand of the late Dean of Chester (Dr. Darby) by a lady as he was administering the sacrament to her. To commemorate the unusual circumstance the Dean had it inserted in the base of the chalice.

Old Records On Hallmarks

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

The extent to which we are indebted to the ancient colleges, cathedrals, churches and guilds for our knowledge of the art of the old goldsmiths cannot readily be estimated. Not a single article of secular plate of earlier than the fourteenth century still survives, and few indeed are now in existence made during that and the two subsequent centuries.

For our knowledge of the older examples we have had to resort to the remaining pieces belonging to the ancient bodies just mentioned, without which we should know little indeed. From their old records it has been possible to trace the date and in many cases the name of the actual worker of pieces of plate, and so have been enabled not only to prepare an almost perfect list of the hallmarks and craftsmen, but also to gather information of the differences between genuine and fraudulent specimens.

Lord Manton's 29 lots of early stained glass from Compton Verney Chapel which were sold recently for £3693 included one armorial stained glass shield with an unusual story attached to it.

The name and arms on this panel were those of Richard Verney, an English yeoman who lived in early Tudor days, and was highly esteemed by King Henry VIII. Another panel shows Verney uncovered, kneeling in prayer with his six valiant sons, a companion panel portraying his wife, Anne, also in prayer, with her five daughters.

Only a small quantity of sixteenth century stained glass now remains in English private collections.

Collecting Bead Bags

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN EVERY land beads and bead-work seem to wield an unfailing attraction. They were as much prized by the woman of ancient Egypt as by the mondaine of today; as popular with the African Negro as with the Parisienne.

When woven, hooked or sewn solidly to a foundation, beads possess a curious charm, derived partly from the fine suppleness of such work, partly from the delightful manner in which the weight of the beads causes it to hang, and to a great extent from that "certain liveliness" proper to a surface composed of a myriad of faceted glass areas in mass formation. And when this surface is further enlivened by means of a design specially composed to fit it, the attraction is complete. Hence the pull which the fashioning of bead bags held for leisured womankind from the days of the Stuarts onward.

It was the excellence of the beads produced at the glass factories of Venice and her environs which in the first instance gave an impetus to beadwork. She sent out to all parts of the continent beads of an extreme fineness and much beauty, accompanied often by charts demonstrating the various ways in which they might be wrought into things of beauty. She imitated in her beads the glow of the ruby, the changing tints of the opal, the opaque blue of the turquoise, making many of them so tiny that it took a fine wire to thread them. But the woman with days of leisure on her hands heeded not the labor.

Some knitted or hooked their bags on fine silk, a method which made subsequent repairing a baffling business. Others preferred to sew the beads in their order to a foundation of canvas, a system which rendered mending a much easier task. In the first instance the design would be drafted in colors onto a large sheet of squared paper, and the beads strung in the order shown in the recurring lines—a somewhat arduous job, though the subsequent working in of a single bead at a time, was simple. In any case the bag would have none of that hard mechanical appearance which comes with the modern bead-loom work.

In the seventeenth century a favorite theme for the bead bag or purse was that of the intertwined initials of the owner, surmounted by a coronet or other device and posed between panels of flowers. Late in the eighteenth century came the prevalence of classic themes, often surrounded by a key-pattern border. Trellis designs with rosebuds, and opalescent grounds embellished with posies of mixed flowers are to be found in great variety of detail.

With the Napoleonic Wars came the necessity for every woman to fashion her own articles of virtu, so that the nineteenth century in its early years is rich in examples of bead bags of every description. Landscapes in which figures and architecture play their part are common. So are dogs and cats and other household pets remembered in beads by fond owners.

L. G.-S.

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"I know I did," answered Harry, as he expertly folded a card table. "Why . . . I got a real thrill out of hearing our friends compliment us on how attractive everything looked tonight. There's nothing like entertaining in your own home, is there? Especially when it looks the way ours does."

"I think we have a right to be proud of it," said Margaret, frankly. "But tell me . . . what was Mrs. Poindexter saying to you just after she came in . . . something nice and flattering, I hope."

"It wasn't what she was saying that bothered me," replied Harry. "It was trying to answer all the questions she asked. She wanted to know every last detail about how we managed to select and combine our furniture and rugs so successfully."

"Didn't I tell you first impressions were important?" demanded Margaret. "Why there's no other woman whose opinion I value as highly as I do hers. But she isn't the only one who commented on our hall. I knew this Whittall Anglo Persian rug was just exactly what we needed with this oak chest and chair. The colorings and the pattern tone in so well with that type of wood."

"But you didn't hear all she had to say about the rest of the house," continued Harry, importantly. "She was pleased at the way our Whittall Anglo Persian in the living room harmonized with our mahogany. First, she thought it was the furniture that attracted her, then she said she realized the charming effect was due to our Anglo Persian and the way its rich colors and antique pattern blended with the wood. I'm only afraid of one thing," he ended, slowly.

"What's that?" queried Margaret.

"I think she's going to copy your ideas and start matching and blending Whittall rugs with her different kinds of furniture, too."

"Well, why not?" answered Margaret, definitely. "Ask any woman and she'll tell you the same thing . . . that imitation is the sincerest form of flattery. Why, I consider it the finest compliment I ever had."

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Note: This is the fifth story of a series about Margaret . . . her new home . . . and her rugs.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

A Shaw Play in 250 Acts

Ellen Terry and Bernard Shaw: A Correspondence. Edited by Christopher St. John. Preface by Bernard Shaw. London: Constable. £5 5s. New York: Putnam. $5. Limited edition, 430.

HERE, behind the usual Shavian defense of a preface which is as well a sinewy and athletic piece of prose, is a new play by Mr. G. Bernard Shaw, with Miss Ellen Terry and the author in the leading rôles, Henry Irving as the villain of the piece, and a long cast; the whole in 250 odd acts or letters and lasting some 30 years—a marked advance on "Back to Methuselah." Scene: the perpetual Shavian scene, a blank piece of paper awaiting passionate argument but unknown to the arguments of passion.

There are the usual Shavian figures; the advanced young man; his opponent, the heavy, unconsciously comic and highly selfconscious romantic reactionary; the hard-headed young woman who is to become Shaw's wife, and the experienced and very feminine woman who thinks all men are charming babies. This lady improved the play by writing the part herself.

The play is all talk. Suspense is maintained by the fact that not until the third act do Shaw and Ellen Terry meet, and from this time, as a result of his marriage (and the meeting?) the talk dwindles and the comedy finishes. Two touches of life have been too much for it. If you like, the essential grayness or pessimism underlying the immense intellectual exhilaration of the Shavian dialectical fantasia is symbolized, so that we hardly need Shaw's apologia:

"Let those who complain it was all on paper remember that only on paper has humanity yet achieved glory, beauty, truth, knowledge, virtue and abiding love." An example of the Shavian high-thinking trying with difficulty to warm up its plain living.

Shaw Proffers Help

But this is to suggest debate before putting the proposition. Shaw's correspondence with Ellen Terry began in 1892, when in reply to her request for a candid opinion of the prospects of a young singer, he took the trouble to make a long, cold, dispassionate criticism, and to proffer real help. The correspondence dropped until 1895, when Ellen Terry reopened it. Shaw had become dramatic critic on the Saturday Review under Frank Harris, had written four of the "Plays Pleasant and Unpleasant," and "Arms and the Man," and his endeavor to get the Ibsenite drama accepted in England was pitching into Shakespeare at the time when Irving, Ellen Terry and their Shakespeare productions were the glory of the English stage.

The correspondence, which had other purposes and sprang from other needs than courtship, was yet couched in the spirited hyperbole of a courtship on paper. The delicious uncertainties and veiled suggestions of flirtations, the feints and parries of formal gallantry which decorate the pleasure of such heady intimacies, are all part of an extraordinary comedy, for the writers, though they played at nearly meeting, did not meet for years. A spendthrift of herself, one feels, Ellen Terry acted least, while Shaw knew his nature well enough to maintain his diverting exhibition and to shelter as always within them. In the motif of their personal relationship the moments of simple self-revelation are Ellen Terry's; with Shaw one is in danger of losing the man in his attitudes. It is indeed largely because Ellen Terry had no difficulty in seeing the real Shaw that we are able to see him in these letters.

Ellen Terry's Criticism

But in accepting the purposed artificiality of this paper courtship we are entitled to quote Shaw's own description of himself as a man whose pockets are full of the small change of love-making, of "magic money: not real money"; to recall Mrs. Webb: "You cannot fall in love with a sprite; and Shaw is a sprite in such matters, not a real person," and to compare these with Ellen Terry's criticism of his work which puts the essence of the case against him, though it is vain to ask him to be other than himself:

"Why don't you give yourself over to a play where there's no smile round the corner, not a teeny-weeny smile at all, at all. With heat and with pain and with tears unable to come out, and the pen tearing along at a grand pace. I wonder what you would write then? You are as cold as ice and quizzical . . . when you make girls invite boys to sit on hearth-rugs and 'amuse' them. Of course I like that play too but. . . ."

As in the plays, so in the correspondence, we must dispense with any feeling beyond a fine, athletic, intellectual passion. This makes the meat and substance of tone purposive motif: the fight for the new Ibsen theater. Sentiment is irrelevant. Shaw wanted Irving and Ellen Terry for the new theater, and particularly Ellen Terry and, subtlest of flatterers, he set about it by the well-known method of sedulously praising a beautiful woman not for her beauty but for her intellect. Others have your heart, Ellen—we paraphrase—be it mine to awaken your wisdom!

But either it was the wrong way to win Ellen or—and this is more like it—she had a sound artistic and business instinct which told her that even if Irving were wasting her talents and she conniving, she was not made for the new theater. The intense period of the correspondence—three or four letters a week in 1896 and 1897—is filled with Shaw's arguments, persuasions and the celebrated quarrels with Irving; but though she left Irving in the end, it was not to play in "Captain Brassbound's Conversion," which had been specially written for her. Shaw notes that she might have quoted his own dictum back at him in regard to this play which she rejected. "The one thing not forgivable in an actor is being the part instead of playing it."

Delightful to Read

And what did Ellen Terry see in Shaw? In 1892 it was already becoming difficult for her to play young parts. She had discovered that the harshest, most brilliant and most notorious of young critics and playwrights believed in her as an artist and could give her good technical advice. His advice on "Cymbeline" was excellent. In spite of his multifarious activities he was a lonely man, simple and kind, almost pathetic. She stood trying in vain to arbitrate between Irving and Shaw and schemed to bring them together by a performance of "Arms and the Man" at the Lyceum. She could see both sides of the dispute and was as fair as could be.

The real difficulty was the old one of putting new wine into old bottles. Actresses had been emancipated women long before Ibsen and the rest were thought of,- but she chose rightly in sticking to the theater to which the Ibsen-Shavian woman was a stranger. Of course the issue was not so clear cut as that, and indeed the Court Theater, which accepted Shaw, came between the author and his ideal actress as effectively as Irving's Lyceum, which would have nothing to do with him. And after his marriage Shaw needed no confidante outside of his wife and the correspondence, smoothing into terms of warm friendship, dwindled as the years went by, to a matter of three letters a year.

It is all very delightful to read and there is plenty of argument to be got out of it. The three leading actors in this play within plays were actors, and the whole has the glitter of artificial comedy. A touch of mystery remains—just enough to prove to be nothing—in a faint suggestion of sadness in Ellen Terry's part—"And mine a sad one"—Shakespeare breaking through in the end, in spite of Shaw? One retires, covering that sense of guilt which comes from reading other people's letters by wishing that Ellen Terry could have written a preface as well—even instead. Not that Shaw has done her the least injustice. Far, far from it. But she might smile to read of being overshadowed by Irving if she saw this volume. It has been admirably edited and beautifully produced.

V. S. P.

Jacket Design for Doubleday Doran's American Edition of Mr. Walpole's Latest Novel, Which, Published in England by Macmillan, Will Be Reviewed Later in These Columns.

Mr. Robinson's New 'Novel'

Matthias at the Door, by Edwin Arlington Robinson. New York: Macmillan. $1.75.

MR. ROBINSON'S new poem comes perhaps as near to being a novel in verse as a good poem can. It is not, as a matter of fact, much different in kind from "Cavender's House," or "Roman Bartholow," but it is rather less dramatic in structure than "The Glory of the Nightingales," which appeared a little more than a year ago, and a good deal less lyric, as well as less dramatic, than the popular "Tristram."

When Mr. Robinson himself once called "Avon's Harvest" his "dime novel," he was referring, one imagines, rather to the sensational nature of the plot than to those qualities of character development which seem to mark his long poems as very close to novels in verse. Some critics have held that it is impossible to succeed in combining these forms. Virginia Woolf in a recent number of the Yale Review excused Elizabeth Barrett Browning the imperfections of "Aurora Leigh" on that score. But a Victorian novel in verse seems more difficult to manage than a modern novel in the same form, for today the thoughts of the characters at a crisis may take the place of the extended narration of events in realistic scenes from life.

The plot of the new poem is simple, although its implications are complex. Timberlake gives up to Matthias, to whose courage he owes his life, Natalie whom they both love. After many years the secret comes out by mistake, shattering the unreal foundation of Matthias's happiness and the compromise which Natalie and Timberlake have made with life. Timberlake finds gold where Matthias found gravel; Natalie tries to break the bars of her cage, and Matthias is turned away from the door of possible escape, for a new life and a new attempt to build a tower of pride and achievement. In finding these adjustments the characters voice the beliefs which Mr. Robinson has long expressed, notably in "The Man Against the Sky." Behind the door, there is light, which mysteriously can be found by searching in the darkness on this side.

Nothing new comes from Mr. Robinson in his new poem, but the accustomed beauty and penetration are expressed once again, as freshly and richly as in anything he has written. The poem is too closely knit to lend itself readily to quotation. There are lines like threads of gold. But why pick out the threads in what is as near a cloth of gold as the poets are likely to offer this year? Like life in Mr. Robinson's philosophy, it should be considered as a whole.

I. F.

Pioneers and Back-Trailers

The Rediscovery of the Frontier, by Percy Holmes Boynton. University of Chicago Press. $2.50.

THE literary historian of the future will record that one of the most characteristic features of the decade following the World War was the recrudescence of interest in the American frontier. Actuually the frontier, in the sense of a boundary beyond which pioneers had not yet moved westward, disappeared some 40 years ago; and the significance of the frontier in American thought and life was indicated long since by Frederick J. Turner, who insisted that it was an enormously important determinant in American life in that, even while the pioneer was transforming the land into which he moved, the land was transforming him; "he became a new type of American while he was making a new America." To this new type the frontier contributed the elements of energy, resourcefulness and self-confidence.

It is, of course, as Mr. Boynton points out, incorrect to speak of a frontier, for as civilization moved westward there was a succession of frontiers differing one from another and each leaving its mark upon the men and women who possessed it or moved across it farther West. On this succession of frontiers there was a regular procedure of social evolution: first explorers, trappers and traders; then settlers who were occupied first with the clearing of the land and the building of shelters and then with the problem of establishing working relationships among themselves. Thus roads, schools, courts, churches sprang into being; and forest and prairie gave way to farm and township; and the frontier moved farther on. Part of the history of this conquest is the succession of agrarian revolts against the bankers of the East, against the railroads, against the industrialists.

Against this historical background Mr. Boynton has placed his survey of the frontier motif in modern American fiction. After a rapid review of earlier writers, such as Cooper and Bret Harte, he comes to Frank Norris and then to Hamlin Garland, whose "Son of the Middle Border" (1917), though it appeared at a moment when the thought of America was turned too anxiously to Europe to give its due attention to this story of the West, is the real corner stone of modern interest in the frontier. Mr. Garland's fine book thus missed the complete popular success which it deserved. Herbert Quick, W. A. White, E. W. Howe and other writers exploited this new mine of material, each selecting a region with which he was especially familiar either because of his own youthful experiences or because memories of pioneer days had been handed down to him. Sinclair Lewis in his two most celebrated novels revealed the conditions of modern life, in the one case in a village, in the other in a large city of what had once been the frontier. Meanwhile other novelists have concerned themselves with the fortunes of the immigrant pioneer; and since the Norwegian migration seems to have been the last considerable wave to sweep over the western lands it is not surprising that the fortunes and misfortunes of Americans of Norse stock have supplied novelists both here and in Norway with their material. The chief name here is probably that of O. E. Rolvaag, but there have been countless contributors to this new literature, writers living in what Mr. Boynton calls "little corners of sentimental Norway tucked off in corners of the Northwest."

With the disappearance of the old frontier there has come a new phenomenon in fact and in fiction: the "back-trailers," those who have suffered from a nostalgia for the older civilizations. Henry James studied this type in that fine novel, "The American"; perhaps it is not too much to say that James was himself representative of the type. William Dean Howells also observed the westerners who returned wistfully to New York. Readers of Mr. Garland's autobiographies will remember how strongly the instinct to turn from the hard life of the newly won lands to the culture and comforts of a mellower civilization influenced him. The back-trailer turns to the East, however, not so much for the sake of the East itself as because it is the avenue to the past. He seldom stops at New York or Boston; but retracing his ancestors' steps is presently found in London or Paris or Florence. He, too, like the pioneers who pushed westward, is seeking his El Dorado; but he is, as Mr. Boynton says, "the prodigal son, sure of his food and cured of his restless discontent." This is the significance of Mr. Lewis's "Dodsworth." Admitting his experience and determined to learn from Europe, in that very state of mind he keeps alive the old spirit of the frontier and holds out a promise for the future of America.

Mr. Boynton has written a very lively and suggestive little book, a convenient guide to much recent fiction and an intelligent synthesis of many hitherto unrelated motifs.

E. C. C.

Founder of Modern Egypt

The Founder of Modern Egypt, a Study of Muhammad 'Ali, by Henry Dodwell. London: Cambridge University Press. 15s. net.

IF IT is permissible, in discussing the written word, to borrow from the vocabulary of music, it may be said that in working out his scheme for the description of Mohammed Ali as "The Founder of Modern Egypt," Prof. Henry Dodwell, professor of the history and culture of the British Dominions in Asia, in the University of London, has wisely chosen his leit-motif. He has selected one of Mohammed Ali's own dicta, "Je n'ai fait en Egypte ce que les Anglais ont fait aux Indes." Professor Dodwell's hero is a complete nineteenth century Turk who was always a stranger in Egypt, and the Egypt which he produced and "put on the European map" was a Turkish Egypt and a card in European politics which Mohammed Ali himself never wearied of risking for his own benefit.

Professor Dodwell has vividly traced his hero's career through 50 years of stirring events. Mohammed Ali's early self-ingratiation with his Turkish Sovereign; his massacre of the inconvenient Mamelukes; his suppression of Wahabism in Arabia, whereby he rid himself of the flower of his equally inconvenient Albanian army; his conquest of the Sudan for the purpose of opening a lucrative slave supply store; the episode of his ill-fated collaboration with his Suzerain Lord against the Greek rebels which ended in European intervention and the disaster of Navarino, and finally his military challenge of Turkish overlordship which brought his Egyptian army almost to the gates of Constantinople, only to be thwarted by a second European intervention, before which he had to yield.

Mohammed Ali lived his life to the full; and even though outside Egypt he lamentably failed to realize his temporal ambitions, his adroit persistence did eventually earn for him a measure of respect and fear in the chancelleries of Europe which secured for him and his family hereditary rights to the rulership of Egypt. He founded a dynasty which still survives; and under that dynasty, after many alarums and excursions, the foundations of modern Egypt have gradually been laid. But modern Egypt is so much an Egyptian Egypt, rather than a Turkish Egypt, that were he to revisit it today it would be as strange to him as his Turkish Egypt now appears to us.

Not that modern Egypt does not owe much to the founder of its present dynasty. He achieved for his country a degree of recognition among the great powers which brought to it a hitherto unachieved stability—no mean feat in a country which throughout the ages has suffered chronically from instability. But for the Egyptian fellahin (peasants) he did next to nothing beyond discovering ways and means whereby their docility could ruthlessly be exploited. He demonstrated their value as soldiers under determined (and mainly foreign) leadership and he was without scruple in subjecting them to unheard-of excesses of extortion to provide cash for his military adventures. His administration was primitive and cruel and he sowed a harvest of Egyptian troubles which, 30 years after his passing, his grandson, Ismail Pasha, was to reap to the uttermost. He was not an unmixed blessing to the country of his adoption.

But, for western readers, the most enlightening side of Professor Dodwell's study is the description of the machinations of European diplomacy in Mohammed Ali's court. Now the British are in favor now the French. At one moment it is St. Petersburg, at another Vienna that courts his favors. Suspicion is kept rife, and an atmosphere of competition and uncertainty is fostered, as they can be only in the skillful manipulation of an Oriental. For Mohammed Ali could blow hot and cold and could bargain and counterbargain; and for long periods on end the powers elected to play a game of intrigue and maneuver which Mohammed Ali knew how to play far better than they did.

But like all adventurers—and Mohammed Ali was a classic adventurer—he did not know where to stop. He underestimated the strength of his opponents and mistook their patience for weakness, and overestimated his own credit and resources. And when he overstepped the mark, his big brothers brought him sharply to task. In a sense, Mohammed Ali is a tragic figure; but as a historical character he is never dull and at times he is almost magnificent in his superb impudence and determination.

Professor Dodwell tells his story with great verve and in entertaining style and his documentation is impeccable; but it is a pity that the scheme of spelling which he has elected to follow is not only pedantic but misleading. No Europeanized Egyptian spells the name of the First Khedive as "Muhammad." It is either Mehemet (French) or Mohammed (English); while to describe Esbekia or Esbekieh Square as "Usbekieh" is to bewilder everyone who knows Cairo at all.

O. M. T.

A Disciple of Dickens

Albert Grope, the Story of a Belated Victorian, by F. O. Mann. New York: Harcourt, Brace. $2.50.

IT LOOKS as if Mr. F. O. Mann had been nurtured on Dickens. In "Albert Grope" Mr. Mann writes about the kind of people whom Dickens loved, laughed at, and understood—the poor folk of London, especially that upper-lower, lower-middle class which hangs so precariously between poverty and a sort of gentility. Like Dickens, he relishes the Cockney dialect, though he uses it with less grotesqueness, perhaps because his characters belong to a later generation than those of Dickens. He indulges in less caricature than his master, in less exaggeration and farce, and—being really Georgian in point of time though he calls his novel the story of a belated Victorian—in a starchier kind of sentiment. Yet there is a good deal of sentiment in the book, and a good job that there is, to use one of his own Cockneyisms.

"Albert Grope" recalls "David Copperfield" most of all. It is like "David Copperfield" in its autobiographical form, in its length and leisureliness, and in its tale of a rise from poverty to comfort; in the character of Rosalind Malley, who is a sort of Dora, in Mrs. Taube, who is another mothering kind of woman like Dora Wickfield, in Thorold Progers, who is a more honest and less aristocratic Steerforth, in Horatio Griggs, who might pose for Traddles, and in a crowd of lesser folk who are dashed off in a few unmistakable lines quite in the Dickens manner. Even their names have a touch of Dickens—Twill the clothier, McSpurt the publicity director, Jessie Parboil the unbeautiful typist, the Tulses, Pinks, Squillingses, and Buzzers, not to mention Grope himself, trving to find his way in a totally uncharted world. But the book is not all like Dickens; it stands up as a clear and individual piece of writing.

Mr. Mann is at his best in reporting the conversation and revealing the mental processes of those who are, in his own words, "tight up against the brutal facts and limitations of life." He is neither enraged by their grievances nor horrified by their lack of nicety. He takes such things as a matter of course, does not prettify, does not paint in black, but indicates that the poor are much the same as other folk. What little acid he uses is for the pretentious, whether high or low. His minor characters are priceless, especially the men, and the women when they are poor and old. With younger women and those who are better placed he is not so expert; neither with Rosalind Malley who jilted Albert, nor Mrs. Taube who married him, nor Lady Augusta who tried so hard to catch him and failed.

Comedy and pathos always lie close together in writing of this sort, but Mr. Mann prefers to stress the comedy.

The Epic of Gandhi

A Review by EDWARD THOMPSON

Mahatma Gandhi at Work: His Own Story Continued. Edited by C. F. Andrews. London: George Allen & Unwin. 12s. 6d. net. New York: Macmillan. $3.50.

THIS book is already familiar to students of India's recent political history, as it has been published in English, in all essentials substantially the same, in Madras. It is time that it should become known in the West. Mr. Andrews is right in using the much-worked adjective "epic" of his story. It is one of the great stories of history, and its implications are tremendous.

In 1860, at the request of the Natal sugar planters, a batch of indentured Indian laborers reached Durban. Mr. Gandhi comments: "The fates had to run their course: and the steamer which carried those first Indian laborers to Natal carried with them the seed of the great Satyagraha movement." More laborers followed; and as elsewhere, indentured labor conditions soon became semislavery.

Thirty years passed, and a young Indian barrister arrived from his native land, to take up a legal case in Natal. He became the spearhead of the greatest and most successful attack that the oppressed have launched upon the powerful in modern times (unless we choose to except the events in Russia). He organized the Indian community (which today numbers in South Africa more than 150,000) into a passive refusal to accept the indignities, such as registration, forced upon them. He went to prison, and persuaded a multitude to accompany him. He found British and South African sympathizers. In the end he and his people won a considerable victory.

Quiet and Impressive

All this story in outline is known even to the West. It is told in his quiet, unemphasized fashion, which often seems so colorless and monotonous but in the end is so impressive. The story is without "high spots" to which the reviewer can point attention. It is worth our while to leave the story to be read, and to consider certain facts of grave importance that emerge.

The first is, that in this story lies the origin of the Indian desire for "Dominion status." Their people went to South Africa—Mr. Gandhi himself went—believing devoutly that in this world there was one Power that was mighty beyond the reach of opposition, and that this Power was the British Empire, of which (they believed) they were citizens. They learned above the British Empire there was the "Dominion." They did not in those days call the Colonies Dominions, but a name is no matter. The Home Government repeatedly was in sympathy; it expostulated with the Government of South African Colonies; so long as these colonies had less than absolute self-government they held them back from measures insulting to Indian self-respect. But they could do nothing whatever against a self-governing colony.

A light dawned in Indian thought. Let India become a "Dominion," and she would have attained a status in every respect equal to full independence—indeed, higher. There are very few Indians who do not believe that Dominion India would be a more respected country than Independent India.

Secondly, let us note that Mr. Gandhi's indignation was aroused in the first instance because of his own passionate local patriotism. The earliest Indian merchant to settle in Natal in the wake of the large Indian proletariat that was growing up there was from his own native state of Porbander. Nearly all the merchants who followed were, if not from Porbander, at any rate from Gujerat (in which Porbander is) or from Bombay (which is near Gujerat).

History does sometimes repeat itself, especially with a man so concentrated and spiritually knit as Mr. Gandhi. His political mistake, this last summer, was to see in all India just one district looming as important—his own Gujerat. His chargesheet against the Indian Government (as critics of his own people were quick to point out) was mainly concerned with this district, as if the rest of India were subsidiary.

Now this is significant, for this is the way the world is going to go the next 30 years. The peoples have wearied of the vast agglomerations, the huge nations and empires and cities. They are too vast to permit of human happiness, they are impersonal without individuality. Centrifugal forces are at work everywhere. Look at any land you like, and there is revolt against the tyranny of the overwhelming. And in India this process has gone farthest. The last Round Table Conference saw the arrival of the new nations, which have become self-conscious in India owing to the intense activity of her great vernaculars. The political quarrel is presented to the world in a misleading form, as "India against Britain." But India's own delegates have a love deeper and more emotional than their love for "India"; it is a love for their own district, the smaller unit whose folk speak not English or "Indian" (there is no such language) but Marathi, Bengali, Tamil, Telegu, Hindi, Gujerati, or some tongue used perhaps by a mere handful of people. Mr. Gandhi began as a Gujerati; he is a Gujerati still.

Essentially Fair

He observes, "The Indians become the 'untouchables' of the Transvaal." This also set the thought working. It is when injustice is inflicted on us that we think of the injustice that we inflict on others. Out of the suffering of his own people, shared by himself, sprang his shame for the suffering and humiliation that his own people inflicted on the wretched in their own country. His mind is essentially fair. He is fair in the story he tells. He admits generously that he was helped by English men and women. For example:

"But if there was anyone who realized the importance of the Indian question in South Africa, even before the Indians themselves, it was Sir W. W. Hunter. He was the editor of the Indian section of The Times, wherein, ever since we first addressed him, he continually discussed our question in its true perspective, thus rendering us inestimable assistance."

I doubt if Mr. Gandhi has quite realized the whole side of the South African white settlers—how like a nightmare must have been this growth of a new racial problem, in a country already tormented with the struggle between black and white, between Briton and Boer. In Natal the Indians far outnumber the Europeans.

Both Britain and India need to do "propaganda." The British propaganda should be to send Englishmen, not to the United States to put "the British case," but to the Dominions, especially to South Africa, to put "the Indian case," to show how great, despite every flaw that can be pointed out, are India's claims to be considered and treated as a civilized people. The Indian propaganda should be one to persuade Indians themselves to discard outworn social practices, and to see why their high qualities are denied and equal citizenship refused.

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THE HOME FORUM

A Man of a Thousand Friends

IN THE last five years, impersonal red and green lights have replaced a considerable number of the men who tended grade crossings. Thus, little by little, one of the occupations that retained some scope for individuality and for a certain kind of romance is passing into oblivion. Let it not pass entirely while our Crossing Tender, the man of a thousand friends whom he does not know by name, is still active.

We first met our Crossing Tender fifteen years ago, when we began taking the back road to town. Today he still looks precisely as he did then, not by any means elderly, but exactly old enough to take an interested and tolerant view of the stream of humanity that pours by him.

The road where he is stationed is a quiet one, remote from city traffic and surrounded by market gardens, but the procession that he sees moving by his little shelter is fairly continuous. To each driver in this varied line who invites a greeting, our Crossing Tender is ready to respond; it may be with a nod, a wave of the hand, even a word, each salutation nicely graded according to the responsiveness of the person upon whom it is bestowed. Thus the habitual users of the road have become his friends.

How many hours he works, I cannot tell. Perhaps his hours vary. Certainly he knows the sparse line that pursues its peaceful way at half-past six in the morning. While the mist is still white over pungent fields of celery, while the sky is an illimitable, luminous pearl and the sun is not yet above the horizon, our Crossing Tender has time for a larger wave of the hand, a more complete salute.

At that time sempiternal vehicles that might honorably receive the title of emeritus pass by, still serving the factory worker who must be at his task when the whistle blows. Dark-haired women in rusty black, balancing their working clothes in a bundle on their heads, and walking like princesses, cross his way. Slim, flapperish little creatures—daughters or granddaughters of the princesses in black—trip by with camouflaged lunch-boxes in hand, barely in time for the early bus at the end of the road. A series of trucks rumble along, bound for whatever mysterious and remote errands engage the attention of trucks.

At that hour our Crossing Tender always expects to see a middle-aged woman, who drives a sporty roadster and circumspectly picks her way between manholes. She is an uncertain driver, and the companion who sits beside her is clearly in a state of controlled anguish. They are old friends of our Crossing Tender and it is no hardship for him to salute the lady. On their way to town he gives them a salute from hat brim to knee, and fifteen minutes later repeats it with equal generosity when the lady drives back alone. He has known them for years, ever since they first began to trundle by in a trusty but stiff-necked vehicle that always stalled if the gates were down. Perhaps he wonders why this so evidently white-collared gentleman goes to work so early; but he never knows either pursuit, residence or destination of any of these nameless friends of his.

The seven o'clock crowd always hurries. Many of them are unshaven young fellows, filling their elderly sedans to overflowing, and too intent on promptness to waste time on salutations. The eight o'clock crowd differs not at all in this last respect, but drives more comely cars and generally has the grace to nod at our Crossing Tender.

About nine o'clock the shoppers begin to make their appearance. They drive carefully, in cars quite à la mode. They smile brightly at our Crossing Tender, and that gallant gentleman gives them his best bow. There is one of them, a lady in a pretty gray coupé, who deserves the choicest salutation in his extensive repertoire because she shares with him a special liking for his dog.

For our Crossing Tender has a dog. How could it be otherwise? It is the very essence of crossing tenders—of our Crossing Tender, at any rate—to own a dog. In this case, the dog is almost as interesting as the man. Whatever master he might have, the dog would attract attention and would make friends for himself. His perky ears, his twinkling agility, his skill at catching a ball, have been keys to unlock the hearts of all dog lovers who have gone that way. The partnership of dog and man is perfect. Some of the travelers along that road, the lady of the gray coupé and friends to whom she has passed the word, used to have a habit of slackening speed, even of stopping when traffic would permit, to watch master and dog at play.

"Is the dog out today?" they would ask of one another. "Ah, yes, there he is. See! See how he watches for the ball! . . . There! Did you ever see anything neater? . . . Good dog!" And the master smiles and shouts back: "Good dog!"

There was a time recently when the dog did not appear. Everyone missed him. But nobody wanted to stop and inquire because, after all, though we are friends of our Crossing Tender, we don't really know him. But now the dog is back, following his master about as usual, but not playing ball. In his vacation or whatever it was that kept him away, he got fat!

A crossing tender's life may seem monotonous; just the lowering and raising of gates, the turning of a crank at rare intervals. As a matter of fact, it has endless variety because there is such variety in the travelers that pass his way. At the same time, there is in this case a pleasing wontedness about the people and the cars that he sees from day to day. He becomes familiar with the sight and the sound of certain cars—purring monsters, impertinent roadsters, or panting relics of better days.

Sometimes the car, rather than the driver, is his friend, because one car may be driven by so many hands. There was once a blueberry-blue sedan of this sort. It journeyed back and forth, back and forth, so many times a day, six days in the week, that it might easily have made the trip alone. It carried father to work at seven, and came back. It took big brother to work at eight, and came back. It took younger brother to college—all in a whirlwind—in the middle of the morning; and came back in the afternoon, driven by mother, who had done her shopping. It went down for father; it went down for the two boys near supper time; and in the evening it faithfully conveyed one boy or the other, or maybe both, hat pulled down over slick hair, coat collar turned up over snowy linen, bent on activities neither industrial nor academic. Our Crossing Tender was comfortably sleeping when the car came back home for the last time to a well-earned rest. He must have felt a touch of regret when the old reliable ceased to appear. Then, after a month or two, early one morning he heard a rush and several rattles, and it lurched along again, taking a quintet of swarthy laborers to their work. Our Crossing Tender's startled, but profound, salute was for the car rather than for its new passengers.

Of course, our Crossing Tender has old, old friends among those who operate the few trains that furnish the reason for his job. But these are real friends whom he knows by name. "How d'ye do, Bill!" "Fine weather, Joe!" he calls. Mention of these does not belong here.

He has other excitements besides studying humanity. He knows that there is always a possibility that some urgent motorist will compete the right of way with the gates, will snap one of the black and white barriers or pick off a light. A driver has been known, in certain places, to pick off a crossing tender. Standing with a lantern at night in the middle of the road, in the face of onrushing automobiles, even with a gate before and behind him, is not without its thrill.

Our Crossing Tender does not look like an adventurer in search of thrills, but more like a connoisseur in friendly encounters. He is not the usual type seen at such posts, no elderly, outworn brakeman or superannuated employee of the railroad. He happens to be stationmaster at the minute station now rarely used. He is a man of slender build and scholarly countenance—surely a student of humanity. His bow is courtly, the wave of his hand distinguished, his spoken greeting, not often given, is an accolade. Who would exchange these for the cold glare of red and green lights?

He never takes a vacation. Well, I cannot be sure about that, for there are intervals when I do not use his road. Whenever any of us have passed his way, he has been on duty. He has become an institution. He is a very special kind of person, the prince of crossing tenders—a man of a thousand friends, though he knows none of them by name.

W. K. R.

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Along a Bolivian River

A narrow valley hemmed in by thickly wooded hills between which rushes our turbulent river. A mile down-stream, a turn in the river gives the impression that the outlet is barred by a high wall of dense green. Out of this many-toned greenery flares a sudden splotch of flaming scarlet, a whole giant tree-top covered solidly with flowers. A hundred yards away is another, perhaps golden yellow this time. A little below, a smear of brilliant purple, stark, unblended with any leaves at all. Off to the left, a whole ridge topped with snowy white. The whole green mountainside is splashed with these startling daubs of crude bright color, as though some colossal artist had squeezed his tubes out at random, just to note the color effect. Giant brothers of familiar garden plants, the botanist says they are. Cassias and sclerobiums and clusias.

Closer to hand the eye takes in the lesser spots of individual exquisite colorings which blend less suddenly with the prevailing green. Pinks and pale blues and ambers and mauves. Orchids and begonias and bougainvilleas and what not, in sunlight and shadow against the green of the underbrush and the golden brown and deep black of the overhanging rocks, the whole toned up every here and there with the hot blaze of passion-flower. . . .

Camps at night on the playas of this river of ours are a wonder and a delightful romance. Let me try to draw another picture. A long playa like a slice of watermelon, pink along the river's edge where iron in the sand has discolored the pebbles, spotted with black seeds of smooth round stones, green where it is hemmed in by the jungle fringe behind. Night; yet light enough almost to read under a black sky crammed with flaming stars among which are at least two contestants for the honor of Southern Cross. A soft, warm, up-river wind.

Along the very river's edge, where the balsa noses nuzzle the sand like basking alligators, a line of queer little pup-tent shelters which the Indians always insist upon putting up despite the fact that there is no rain at this season and very little dew. Most efficient little shelters, put up in a few minutes by lashing the balsa poles to form two tripods and a ridge, and stretching a home-made cotton rubber-coated sheet over them.

A little farther back, the camp cots of the white men, under no other shelter than the patent mosquito-nets. . . .

A little farther off the camp-fire which, at the opposite extreme from those fuelless days of the high trail, is a blazing pyre consisting perhaps of a whole great tree that the last floods have left stranded on the sand-bank. It throws queer lights and shadows to dance against the jungle wall at our backs; and in its reflections from wet leaves we imagine we see eyes glaring at us out of the dark.—GORDON MACCREAGH, in "White Waters and Black."

The Skylight Window

Light has fallen. The rain rushes down on the skylight window, trying, it would seem, to break through the brittleness of the glass. But the window resists with a hardness and a stolidness of purpose that astonishes the rain so much that it ceases and presently sends out the stars to reconnoiter. The drops of moisture, lingering on the glass within the radius of the stars' glow, break up into brilliant points of light, and, through the long night watches, the stars and these satellites twinkle and glow with a friendliness beyond compare.

Gradually the starlight fades away and the grayness of dawn steals across. Somewhere in the distance a cock crows, dispersing the night with its loud and boisterous voice; an early morning milk lorry rushes down the road, making the skylight window shake with the vibration.

The cold white light of morning replaces the gray of dawn, and later it, in turn, is replaced by a soft glorious blue. A thin scruffle of smoke occasionally crosses the sky, but otherwise the patch remains clear and untouched till early afternoon, when little puffy clouds float across in the arms of an autumnal wind. In the wake of these fluffy balls comes a large black cloud, which covers the expanse of window and sends down a spatter of raindrops; but by early evening this has passed away and a rich tone of blue, with occasional streaks of white, reigns in its place.

Then the peace of evening surreptitiously lays its multicolored cloak on all around. Now across the skylight window creep long stretches of softly tinted pink and black, purple and rosy red—the colors merging into one another, and then separating, constantly changing in guise and tones. Finally, and all too soon, this glorious phalanx of color fades away and the little patch of window is once more filled in with the friendly blackness of night, while an invisible hand sweeps across, drawing aside the curtains of the stars.

The Song of Shadows

Sweep thy faint strings, Musician,
With thy long lean hand;
Downward the starry tapers burn,
Sinks soft the waning sand;
The old hound whimpers couched in sleep,
The embers smoulder low;
Across the walls the shadows
Come, and go. . . .

—WALTER DE LA MARE. Poems, 1901-1918.

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Wet Afternoon: From a Color Lino-cut by E. L. Spowers.

Upon Julia's Hair Fill'd With Dew

Dew sate on Julia's hair,
And spangled too,
Like Leaves that laden are
With trembling Dew;
Or glitter'd to my sight,
As when the Beams
Have their reflected light,
Danc'd by the Streams.

—ROBERT HERRICK. Poems.

Culture According to Fanny Burney

In 1779—three years that is to say before the Prince Regent visited Brighton for the first time—Miss Burney (than whom I have found no more entertaining companion since I first set out on the roads) came here in company with Mr., Mrs., Miss and Miss Susan Thrale. She travelled in a coach with four horses; the servants travelled in a chaise, and two men additionally accompanied them on horseback.

The procession started from Streatham, and took the Reigate and Cuckfield route; and they were obliged to stop for some time at three places on the road. Of Reigate Miss Burney has only to remark that "it is a very old, half-ruined borough;" and that a high hill leading to it afforded a very fine prospect; after which she passed on to Cuckfield, where, instead of at once visiting Cuckfield Park (which is a most entrancing sixteenth-century house, possessing a gloomy park and a general atmosphere altogether redolent of Mrs. Radcliffe at her darkest), Miss Burney contented herself with observing that the view of the South Downs from the King's Head or the Talbot was very curious and singular.

The utter lack of feeling displayed by the most cultured people of the eighteenth century for the domestic architecture of England positively appals. I believe that Horace Walpole was the only man living who had the faintest natural tendency to the taste—and his taste naturally was affected by the vitiated atmosphere which prevailed. Here is the second fine house that Miss Burney (so far as human nature is concerned, the observant of the observant) passes entirely without observation. First, it is Littlecote on the Bath Road, which she fails to perceive, and now it is Cuckfield Park on the Brighton [illegible] this only can be urged [illegible] this deplorable [illegible] dryness in one so young.

Firstly, the [illegible] Burney was not by nature a [illegible]ticist—indeed, held them rather in contempt—and so was probably [illegible]thing from the landing window [illegible]medy in real life played by [illegible]-boys and a chamber-maid [illegible] Fullerlied inn's backyard; secondly, that the author of "Evelina" had not enjoyed the advantage possessed by the present generation of revelling in the romances of Harrison Ainsworth. No, Miss Burney had no opportunity of reading "Rookwood" (not that she would have read it if she had had the opportunity, I fear); and so Cuckfield Park was not associated in her mind, as it is in ours, with Dick Turpin and all the adventurous, dashing figures that throng the pages of Ainsworth's first success. For Cuckfield Park is the Rookwood of the romance: and it is no undeserved compliment to its intrepid writer, who with all his faults, possessed the truly refreshing capacity for "cutting analysis and getting to the story," that his novel has thrown the glamour of an additionally romantic interest over an old manor house already instinct with romance.

At Cuckfield then Miss Burney is disappointing; but when she gets to Brighton—which she did on this occasion at about nine o'clock in the evening—she is in her element. Then she becomes rich—rich in description, humour, observation, analysis, rich in everything in short which can help to bring the terminus of the Brighton Road in 1779 vividly before our eyes.—From "Coaching Days and Coaching Ways," by W. OUTRAM TRISTRAM.

Howard Pyle Among His Pupils

A great stick of hickory is smoldering and gleaming in the fireplace before me. Its pungent fragrance scents the room. My pulse quickens to the magic aroma and my thought flies back to a day in October, eighteen years ago, when I first saw Howard Pyle. He was standing, tall, broad, and impressive, legs apart, hands clasped behind him, backed against another such open fire in his studio. The smell of burning hickory was in the air.

I had come to him, as many had before me, for his help and guidance, and his first words to me will forever ring in my ears as an unceasing appeal to my conscience: "My boy, you must live your best, and work hard!" His broad, kindly face looked solemn as he spoke those words, and from that moment I knew that he meant infinitely more to me than a mere teacher of illustration. It was this commanding spirit of earnestness and of love that made his leadership distinctive, and which has perpetuated in the hearts of all his pupils a deep affection akin to that which one holds towards his own parents.

Who of his associates (and, after all, we were associates as well as students) can forget the somber hours in the gloaming, when, after a hard day's work before our easels, we sat in the class studio, watching with blissful content the fading square patch of the skylight, warm with the light of the afterglow, violet, then a dim, dusty gray? Who of us has not thrilled in these moments, when suddenly we heard the dull jar of the master's door, the slight after-rattle of the brass knocker as it closed, and the faint sound of his footsteps on the brick walk? And then, as we had hoped, our own door was opened and he entered in the dim light and sat among us.

I can see him now, the soft overhead light faintly modeling his large, generous features, his massive forehead and deep-set eyes, the breadth between the eyes, and the prominent cheek bones. Breaking the tense silence, he would talk in a soft, hushed voice, of art, its relation to life, his aspirations, his aspirations for us. Only too soon he would say good-night and leave us in the darkness, and, as we felt for our hats and coats, each one knew that every jaw was set to do better in life and work and in some measure to express our deep gratitude to the one who had inspired us.—N. C. WYETH, in the Introduction to "Howard Pyle, A Chronicle," by CHARLES D. ABBOTT.

Fidelity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT a wealth of meaning has the word "fidelity"! It has always been associated with all that is great and good, with all that expresses the higher instincts of mankind. Throughout the Old Testament the Bible narratives are full of the fidelity of those who accepted God as the ever present supreme power, a great example of this fidelity being that of Abraham, called "the Friend of God." At the call of God this patriarch left his own country, not knowing where he was going. But so established was he in the assurance that he was being cared for and being led into greater freedom that without questioning he obeyed; and as the result of his fidelity and obedience he became the founder of a great nation.

In the Glossary to the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science writes of Abraham (p. 579), "This patriarch illustrated the purpose of Love to create trust in good, and showed the life-preserving power of spiritual understanding." Mankind desires good, and trust in God is trust in good.

Webster's New International Dictionary gives as one definition of fidelity, "adherence to right;" and Christian Science is showing us that this is the only road to the achievement of the satisfactory peace towards which our hopes and aims are leading us. To trust God with our desires is to insure their perfect and complete unfoldment and attainment. In Isaiah we read, "And thine ears shall hear a word behind thee, saying, This is the way, walk ye in it, when ye turn to the right hand, and when ye turn to the left."

On page 454 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy writes, "Love inspires, illumines, designates, and leads the way." Thus we are assured that our problems are solved as we rely wholly upon the guidance of our heavenly Father. However big the obstacle to be overcome, however long the path appears to be, He supplies us at each step with the priceless opportunity of being ruler over the "few things" and of proving man's God-given dominion over the testimony of the material senses. Knowing that the government is upon His shoulders, no doubt can assail us, nor fear enthrall; for we are eliminating from our thought that which would claim to be able to separate us from the one controlling power and Principle, the one eternal Mind, in which all is order, completeness, perfection.

Fidelity to God releases us from the trammeling chains of dependence upon personality, with its ebb and flow of chance and change, and sets our feet firmly upon that Rock which throughout the ages has been proclaimed by prophet and apostle, but to which humanity has but feebly clung. Now, in the clear light of Christian Science, we can stand unfalteringly, knowing that we have a sure foundation, the Rock, Christ, Truth, through which we can prove man's inseparability from God, who is Love.

What faith was needed by Mrs. Eddy to enable her to give to mankind her revelation from God, to remain steadfast amid difficulties and struggles to the vision that she had gained! Her fidelity calls for our deepest gratitude for her life of self-immolation, courage, and consecration to good, resulting in that priceless gift to mankind, the Christian Science textbook, which has clearly interpreted the spiritual meaning of the Bible, illuminating its sacred pages with a fuller light. Through the study of the Bible in conjunction with Science and Health countless thousands are being delivered from misery and despair and from every form of sickness and sin. They are being filled with assurance and confidence in the power of the truth which Jesus taught and demonstrated. He said, "If ye continue in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed; and ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." As we are faithful over the "few things," utilizing our present understanding, so shall we be made ruler "over many things"—we shall find our understanding increasing with practice.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

Fedeltà

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

CHE ricchezza di significato non ha la parola "fedeltà"! È sempre stata associata con tutto ciò che è grande e buono, con tutto ciò che esprime gli instinti superiori dell'umanità. Per tutto l'Antico Testamento i racconti biblici sono pieni della fedeltà di coloro che accettarono Iddio quale potenza suprema sempre presente, un grande esempio di questa fedeltà essendo quello di Abramo, chiamato "Amico di Dio". All'appello di Dio questo patriarca lasciò il suo paese, non sapendo ove egli andava. Ma così fermo era egli nella certezza che si prendeva cura di lui e che lo si conduceva verso maggiore libertà, che senza far questioni egli obbedì; e quale risultato della sua fedeltà ed obbedienza egli divenne il fondatore di una grande nazione.

Nel Glossario del libro di testo della Scienza Cristiana, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" di Mary Baker Eddy, la Scopritrice e Fondatrice della Scienza Cristiana scrive di Abramo (p. 579): "Questo patriarca illustrò il proposito da parte di Amore di creare fiducia nel bene, e mostrò la potenza preservatrice della vita della comprensione spirituale". L'umanità desidera il bene, e la fiducia in Dio è fiducia nel bene.

Il "New International Dictionary" di Webster offre come una delle definizioni di fedeltà, "adesione al giusto"; e la Scienza Cristiana sta mostrandoci che questo è l'unico cammino verso il raggiungimento di quella pace soddisfacente verso la quale le nostre speranze ed i nostri fini ci conducono. Avere fiducia in Dio coi nostri desideri significa assicurarne il perfetto e completo sviluppo e adempimento. In Isaia leggiamo, "E le tue orecchie udiranno dietro a te una parola che dirà: Questa è la via; camminate per essa, o che andiate a destra, o che andiate a sinistra".

A pagina 454 di Science and Health Mrs. Eddy scrive: "L'Amore ispira, illumina, indica, e mostra il cammino". Così ci si assicura che i nostri problemi vengono risolti in quanto contiamo interamente sulla direzione del nostro Padre celeste. Per quanto grande l'ostacolo da superarsi, per quanto lungo sembri essere il sentiero, Egli ci offre ad ogni passo l'opportunità inestimabile di essere signori "in poca cosa" e di dimostrare il dominio, dato da Dio, da parte dell'uomo sopra la testimonianza dei sensi materiali. Sapendo che il governo riposa sulle Sue spalle, nessun dubbio può assalirci, nè timore asservirci; poichè eliminiamo dal nostro pensiero ciò che pretenderebbe esser capace di separarci dal solo potere e Principio controllante, l'unica Mente eterna, nella quale tutto è ordine, completezza, perfezione.

Fedeltà a Dio ci libera dalle catene accerchianti della dipendenza dalla personalità, colle sue basse ed alte maree del caso e del cambiamento, e pone i nostri piedi fermamente su quella Roccia che attraverso i secoli è stata proclamata da profeta ed apostolo, ma alla quale l'umanità si è aggrappata soltanto debolmente. Ora, nella chiara luce della Scienza Cristiana, possiamo stare ritti senza esitazione, sapendo che abbiamo un fondamento sicuro, la Roccia, Cristo, Verità, per il quale possiamo provare l'inseparabilità dell'uomo da Dio, che è Amore.

Che fede occorse a Mrs. Eddy per renderla capace di dare all'umanità la sua rivelazione da Dio, capace di rimanere fedele, fra le difficoltà e le lotte, alla visione che aveva conquistato! La sua fedeltà evoca la nostra più profonda gratitudine per la sua vita di immolazione di sè stessa, di coraggio, e di consacrazione al bene, che risultò in quell'inestimabile dono all'umanità, il libro di testo della Scienza Cristiana, che ha chiaramente interpretato il significato spirituale della Bibbia, illuminandone le sacre pagine con una luce più piena. Per mezzo dello studio della Bibbia in congiunzione con Science and Health innumerevoli migliaia vengono liberate dalla miseria e dalla disperazione e da ogni forma di peccato e di malattia. Essi vengono riempiti di certezza e di confidenza nel potere della verità che Gesù insegnò e dimostrò. Egli disse: "Se voi perseverate nella mia parola, voi sarete veramente miei discepoli. E conoscerete la verità, e la verità vi francherà". Come ora siamo fedeli "in poca cosa", utilizzando la nostra comprensione presente, così saremo fatti signori "sopra molte cose"—noteremo che la nostra comprensione si accresce colla pratica.

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua italiana concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgersi per iscritto a questo indirizzo: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

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From "The Princess"

At break of day the College Portress came;
She brought us academic silks, in hue
The lilac, with a silken hood to each,
And zoned with gold; and now when these were on,
And we as rich as moths from dusk cocoons,
She curtseying her obeisance, let us know
The Princess Ida waited. Out we paced,
I first, and following through the porch that sang
All round with laurel, issued in a court
Compact of lucid marbles, boss'd with lengths
Of classic friese, with ample awnings gay
Betwixt the pillars, and with great urns of flowers.
The Muses and the Graces, group'd in threes,
Enring'd a billowing fountain in the midst,
And here and there on lattice edges lay
Or book or lute; but hastily we past,
And up a flight of stairs into the hall.
There at a board by lome and paper sat,
With two tame leopards couch'd beside her throne,
All beauty compass'd in a female form,
The Princess; liker to the inhabitant
Of some clear planet close upon the sun,
Than our man's earth; such eyes were in her head,
And so much grace and power, breathing down
From over her arch'd brows, with every turn
Lived through her to the tips of her long hands
And to her feet.

—TENNYSON. Poems

NEW LOWS ARE RECORDED BY SOME STOCKS

Fresh Selling of Rails Is Disturbing Element—Quiet Market

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 (AP)—A relapse in stocks was matched by further improvement in bonds today, and as Wall Street feels that a better bond market is vital to recovery elsewhere, the week ended with sentiment somewhat improved.

Stocks were unsettled by a fresh sinking spell in the rail shares, which dropped 2 to 5 points to new lows, dragging down the general list. The turnover was not particularly large, amounting to around 1,000,000 shares, but leading stocks lost ground easily.

The renewed pressure against the rails was coincident with the filing of the four-party eastern consolidation plan with the Interstate Commerce Commission, and presumably indicated that the market had discounted the favorable aspects of the plan well in advance. Wall Street is particularly concerned now over the prospect of higher freight rates.

The market closed virtually at the lowest prices of the day. Losses of about 5 points were recorded by New York Central, Union Pacific, and Santa Fe. Southern Pacific Chespeake Corporation and Baltimore & Ohio lost 2.

In the industrials, U. S. Steel lost 3¼ points, dropping to new low ground since 1915.

Miscellaneous issues off 2 to 4 points included American Telephone, American Can, Bethlehem Steel, Case, Eastman, du Point, Goodyear, Loews, Consolidated Gas and North American.

There was little in the way of business or financial news to account for the siwft reaction in shares, after they har laboriously managed to close higher yesterday, and most observers regarded it as reflecting a further wave of hangover liquidation.

Wall Street was kenly interested in the information that the stock exchange had issued a warning against attributing declines to "bear raids" without some real evidence of bear raiding. As a matter of fact ,it is recognized in Wall Street that under the exchange's present method of checking up the short positions, a bear raid would be virtually impossible, and stock exchange officials evidently feel that a hibit of some market letter writers of attributing every unexplained drop to bear raiding is likely to give the false impression that the market is dominated by a vicious and destructive clique of professional bears.

The week-end reports of the schedules planned by steel mills in the Youngstown area for next week indicated a slight decline in operations. Since this area serves the automobile industry to an important degree, it appears that motor makers are taking their time about preparing new models.

The cotton market continued slowly downward, as it has throughout the week, closing with the moderate losses of 60 to 70 cents a bale.

In foreign exchanges, sterling again reacted, touching $3.84, then rallying a cent for a net loss of 6 cents. The London market was again dull.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last	Oct. 2
120	Allied Kid	60	60	60	60
130	Am Pneu pf	3¾	3¾	3¾	
643	Am T&T	130¼	127⅝	127⅞	129⅜
125	Big Sanf	23	22	22	24
10	Big Sanf pf	79	75	75	
182	Bos El	83⅛	83	83	83⅛
54	Bos & Alb	176	176	176	176
20	Brown	13	13	13	
35	Cop Range	3	3	3	2½
15	East Sta	11	11	11	11
26	E G&F pf	85	80	85	80
7	E G&F prpf	76	76	76	76
241	Edison Elec	210	201	201	200
50	Em Asso	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12½
10	First Nat S	45⅞	45½	45½	44½
15	Gen Capital	21	21	21	20½
10	Hathaway B	10	9½	10	10
20	Hygrade pf	85	83	83	85
20	Int Button	9	9	9	
115	Island C pf	105	105	105	
1575	Mass Util	2⅞	2¼	2¾	2⅞
3	Mohawk	12	12	12	12
155	Nash	17⅞	16⅝	16⅝	16¼
10	Nat Ser	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
31	NE Pub pf	8	8	8	8
108	NE Tel	110	110	110	111
200	No Butte	.60	.55	.55	.55
490	Pac Mills	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
210	Pocahontas	7¾	7½	7½	8¾
20	Shawmut	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
96	Stone Web	16⅜	15⅞	15⅞	16⅛
60	Swift & Co	22½	22⅜	22½	22½
278	Torrington	32	30½	30½	33
60	Un Twist D	13½	13½	13½	14
80	Uni Found	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛
386	Unit Shoe	40¼	39	39	40¼
40	Unit Shoe pf	31	31	31	
20	Unit Gas Corp	3¼	3¼	3½	3
20	Waldorf	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	19½
105	War Bros	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞	5½

Higher Activity In Various Fields

NEVER a day passes but that the United States affords evidence that progress is being made to a higher level of business, profit or efficiency in one industry or another. The hat industry, for instance, has been rejuvenated by the vogue for Empress Eugenie hats, and 30 factories at Danbury, Conn., are working night and day producing 10,000 dozen hats every 24 hours to satisfy the demand.

The Scott Paper Company reports increasing demand, and has been obliged to expand its manufacturing capacity. The Melville Shoe Company, operators of 474 John Ward, Rival and Tom McAn shoe stores in 240 cities, showed a gratifying upturn in sales in September, one week being 27 per cent higher than in the like 1930 week.

Standard Brands, Inc., is erecting new buildings in Montreal and Kansas City, and increasing leased space in Dallas, Tex., Richmond, Va., Canton, O., Sacramento, Calif., New Brunswick, N. J., and New Haven, Conn.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Oct. 2
14½	2¼		Abitibi Pow & P	100	3½	3½	3½	
22¼	7½	1	Adams Express	3600	7½	7½	7½	7½
33½	22⅝	2	Adams Millis	400	23	22½	22½	
23½	10	1	Addressograph	200	10½	10½	10½	
11⅝	3		Advance Rumely	300	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
108⅞	58⅝	3	Air Reduction	600	58	56⅝	57⅜	58⅛
20½	7	.60	Alaska Juneau	4300	13¾	12	13	13⅝
8	6		Allany PW Pap	400	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	6⅜
12⅝	3¼		Allegheny Corp	1700	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	3⅞
59½	8		Allegh pf ww asx	400	8½	8	8½	8½
34¾	24	.60	Allegheny Steel	60	24	24	24	
102¾	75	.60	Allied Chem	1000	77½	75	75¾	79¼
136	114⅛		Allied Chem pf	100	114½	114½	114½	
42¾	14¾	3	Allis Chalmers	200	14⅜	14½	14⅝	
18⅝	8	1	Alpha Port Cem	400	10½	10⅛	10⅛	11⅜
20	8		Amal Leather pf	300	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	
39¼	6⅛		Am Ag Ch pf	200	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
29⅝	6		Am Ag Ch Del	300	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
62¾	18⅝	3†	Am Bank Note	400	21⅝	18⅝	19¾	20
94⅛	84	3	Am Bank Note pf	10	87	87	87	
4⅜	1⅛		Am Beet Sugar	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
39	32	2.40	Am Brake Shp	200	32	32	32	
129¾	74⅜	5†	Am Can	11200	117⅝	113⅜	113⅝	122⅜
152⅛	135½	7	Am Can pf	800	137	135⅛	135½	137
38⅝	6⅝	1	Am Car & Fdry	400	19⅜	9¾	9¾	9⅝
86	40	7	Am Car & F pf	70	44¼	44	44	45
43⅜	6½		Am Chain	200	7	7	7	
48⅝	32½	3†	Am Chicle	800	33	32	33	33½
14½	8		Am Com Alcohol	400	8½	8½	8½	8½
33½	9		Am European	500	12	11¼	11¼	11⅝
51⅜	13¼		Am & For Pow	2300	13⅝	13¼	13¼	13½
79⅛	35		Am & For Pw 3pf	400	37	36½	36½	36½
31⅝	12	3	Am Ice	1000	12	12	12	15
77⅜	55½	6	Am Ice pf	100	66⅜	66⅛	66⅛	
28	6½		Am International	1300	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
30⅜	8½	1	Am Locomotive	400	9⅛	8	9⅛	8⅝
84⅜	62⅜	7	Am Loco pf	100	63½	63½	63½	63⅜
23⅜	5		Am Metal	600	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	8
23⅜	5		Am Metal pf	800	8⅛	7½	8⅛	8
39⅞	3		Am Nat Gas pf	30	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
87½	40	3	Am News	10	40½	40½	40½	40
64⅞	18¾	1†	Am Power & Lt	3000	17⅝	16⅞	16⅞	17
84	60	4	Am P&L 5% pf	200	68⅜	68	68⅛	69
102	71	6	Am P&L 6% pf	200	71	71	71	80
98	58½	3	Am P&L pf sta	300	60	59½	59½	59½
21½	7½	.60	Am Radiator	1000	8	7¾	7¾	8
37⅜	10¼		Am Rolling Mill	1200	10⅞	10⅝	10½	10⅝
66	28	5	Am Safety Razor	400	28½	28	28½	29
42	22	3	Am Shipbuilding	50	32	32	32	32½
58⅛	16⅜	2	Am Smelt & Ref	900	23¾	22¾	23⅜	23½
102⅜	70¼	6	Am Smelt&R 2pf	100	70¼	70¼	70¼	
4½	½		Am Solvents & C	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
31¼	7⅞	1	Am Steel Fdries	800	8½	8	8	9
113	91	7	Am Steel F pf	100	70½	70½	70½	
48¼	32	2½†	Am Stores	100	37¼	37¼	37¼	
201¾	128⅝	9	Am Tel & Tel	10500	130	127⅝	128⅜	130½
80⅜	23¼	3	Am Wat W&E	500	26⅛	25	25	25½
79	22	3	Am WW&E ct	400	23	22B	22⅜	22
11⅞	3¾	..	Am Woolen	1900	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	4
40	20⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	600	24½	23½	23½	24
8¾	2⅜	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	300	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2
43½	14¼	..	Anaconda Cop	4000	15¼	14¼	14⅜	15½
19½	6½	..	Andes Copper	400	6½	6⅜	6½	6⅝
18	8		Archer Daniels	400	8⅝	8½	8½	9
72	20	7	Armour Del pf	200	24	24	24	23
3½	1	..	Armour Ill A	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3⅞	⅝	..	Armour Ill B	500	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
47	6¼	..	Armour Ill pf	500	7	6½	6½	6⅝
29	5⅜	..	Arnold Constable	100	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	4
29½	9¾	2½	Asso Dry Goods	1300	10	9¾	9¾	10⅛
203⅜	102¾	10	Atchison T & SF	3800	108¼	103¾	103¾	108⅜
108¼	94	5	Atchison pf	100	95	94	94	94¼
120	60	7	Atl Coast Line	400	60¼	60	60	60¼
23⅜	10	1	Atl Refining	1700	10¼	10	10	10⅜
54	22	4	Atlas Powder	400	23¼	22	22	24
99⅞	80	6	Atlas Powder pf	50	80	80	80	80
13½	5	1	Atlas Stores	200	5	5	5	5
295½	93	4§	Auburn Auto	3000	99	94	94½	100¼
28	17	3	Austin Nichols A	20	17	17	17	
6½	2½	..	Aviation Corp Del	300	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
27⅞	6¼		Baldwin Loco	1600	7	6⅝	6⅞	7⅝
104½	39½	7	Baldwin Loco pf	30	40	40	40	39½
87½	31	5	Balt & Ohio	5300	34⅜	31¾	31¾	34⅛
80½	50	4	Balt & Ohio pf	200	50	50	50	50¼
68¾	30	3½	Bangor & Aroos	100	30	30	30	31⅞
10	2	..	Barker Bros	140	2	2	2	2
81	39	4	Barnsdall A	1600	⅝	5⅛	5	5¼
6⅛	3¾	..	Beatrice Cream	200	40	39½	39½	40½
80¾	62½	4.12	Belding Hem	2200	6	5½	6	6
25½	14	1	Belg Nat Rys ppf	600	64¾	64½	64½	64
46⅛	26½	2	Bendix Aviation	1000	15	14⅝	14⅝	14⅞
70⅜	25¾	2	Best & Co		27¾	27	27	27
29	6	1	Bethlehem Steel	9000	28½	25¾	26½	29¼
43	20¾	1½	Blaw Knox	200	10¼	10	10	10¼
76½	37⅞	3†	Bohn Alum & Br	600	34½	23½	23½	23½
30¾	11⅛	1	Borden	3400	40½	37⅞	38¾	39⅝
22¾	8¼	1½	Borg Warner	700	12	11⅝	11⅝	12
5½	1		Briggs Mfg	1000	9¼	9	9	9½
69¾	34¼	4	Brockway	100	1	1	1	1
94½	67¾	6	Brooklyn Man T	700	36	34½	34½	36
129¾	82¼	5	Brooklyn M T pf	400	67⅞	67¾	67¾	68
45½	32¾	3	Brooklyn Un Gas	400	36½	35	35	35
15	3½		Brown Shoe	100	35	35	35	
11	2¾	..	Brunswick Balke	800	3½	3½	3¼	4
114	85	7	Brunn Terminal	200	3⅜	3⅜	3½	2½
34½	8		Bucyrus E pf	100	88	85	85	
5⅝	2½	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	200	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
13	4½	1	Budd Mfg	200	2½	2½	2½	2½
32¼	11½	1	Budd Wheel	900	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
31	15⅞	2½	Burroughs Add	3000	12⅝	11½	12¼	12⅞
13	3¼		Bush Terminal	1000	3¼	3	3	
20⅝	5½		Butte & Superior	200	¾	¾	¾	
69¾	14¾		Butterick	400	5¾	5½	5½	5¾
			Byers	2500	16½	14¾	14¾	16⅛
53	14	2	Calif Packing	2000	15½	14	14	14⅜
43⅜	21		Callahan Z & L	200	½	½	½	
119	37⅜		Calumet & Ariz	200	23	23	23	21¼
45	18¼	3	Calumet & Hecla	300	4½	4	4	4¼
45⅜	13¼	1½	Canada Dry	2100	15¾	15	15	14⅜
25	17⅞	1.60	Canadian Pacific	3800	14	13¼	13⅜	13⅝
16	5¼		Cannon Mills	200	19½	19½	19½	19½
36⅜	27	3	Capital Admin	400	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	8
52½	11½	3	Capital Admin pf	200	27	27	27	
131½	37⅛	..	Caterpillar Trac	1700	13	12¾	12¾	15¾
37¾	19	..	Case Thresh	32100	40¾	37⅛	38⅛	40½
25¾	15¾	1½	Celotex Co pf	10	15	15	15	15
30½	9⅞	1	Cerro de Pasco	1200	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	16½
7¼	2¼	..	Certain-Teed	300	3	3	3	3
54⅝	17	3	Chesapeake Corp	6000	19⅞	17	17	20½
77⅜	35⅜	..	Ches & Ohio	7500	27¼	25⅝	26	27½
27½	15	..	Chi & Gt West	1100	4	3¾	3¾	4
87⅜	23⅜	..	Chi Mil & St P	1000	2½	2½	3½	2¾
15⅜	4¼	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1100	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	4½
15⅝	5	4	Chi & N'western	1300	16½	15¾	15⅞	16⅛
15⅝	3½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	200	3¼	3¼	3½	3¼
35	10	..	Chi Pneu Tl pf	200	11¼	11¼	11¼	11½
65½	20	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	1600	26	22½	22¾	26½
12⅜	9	..	Chickasha Cot O	200	9	9	9	9
25¾	12	1	Chrysler	22000	13¼	12⅜	12¾	13½
37⅝	27	3.60§	City Ice & Fuel	2800	28½	27½	28	28½
90	66⅛	6½	City Ice & F pf	20	69¾	69¾	69¾	68¼
4⅜	1	..	City Stores	700	1⅝	1¼	1⅜	1⅜
25	6	..	City Stores A	100	7	7	7	
176	99	7.50	Coca Cola	1900	106	104	105⅞	106¼
50½	28	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	200	30	30	30	30
104½	87⅞	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	200	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	89
17½	8	..	Collins & Aikman	700	9¼	8	8	8½
95	71	7	Collins & A pf	600	83¼	81½	81½	85½
45⅝	16⅝	1½	Colo Fuel & Ir	200	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
109½	77	6	Columbia Gas	1500	19¾	18	18	19
111⅜	35⅞	5†	Columbian Carb	8500	77	77	77	80½
22	8	1.60	Comm Credit	600	9½	9	9	9
92	59	6½	Comm Cred ipf	200	60	59	59	
34	15½	2	Comm Inv Tr	1800	16½	15⅞	16⅛	15½
106	90½	6½	Comm I Tr 6½%	450	99½	99½	99½	99½
108	101	7	Comm I Tr 7%	50	101	101	101	102½
21½	9⅜	1	Comm I Tr cv pf	200	72	72	72	72
12	4⅜	.40	Comm Solvents	6500	10¾	10⅛	10⅛	10⅝
100⅜	68	6	Somwith & So	9000	15¼	14	14⅜	15⅝
34½	18⅛	2	Comwith & S 6 pf	700	73	72¾	72½	73⅜
14⅜	6⅞	1	Conde Nast Pub	200	18½	18½	18½	22⅝
19⅝	6¼	..	Congoleum Nairn	800	10⅜	9½	10⅛	10⅜
107	91	6	Consol Film Ind	800	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
15⅞	10⅛	1	Consol Film 1 pf	400	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
74⅜	34⅜	4	Consol Gas	21000	68	65½	65⅝	68
107	91	6	Consol Gas pf	800	96	95½	95½	95
42½	20	6	Consol Laundries	200	10½	10½	10½	10⅝
12⅜	4	3	Consol Rys Cu pf	800	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	21
8½	2⅜	..	Consol Textile	400	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
3	⅞	..	Container A	200	2½	2½	2½	2⅜
30	5⅝	..	Container B	200	¾	¾	¾	¾
17⅜	3¼	..	Cont Baking A	200	6	6	6	6
62¾	32	2½	Cont Baking B	300	1	¾	¾	¾
16⅞	4¾		Cont Can	5000	35	33½	34	34¾
15⅞	5⅜		Cont Dia Fibre	1600	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5⅞
51⅞	20	2.40	Cont Insurance	4500	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞	21¼
12	6		Cont Oil	1800	6	5⅞	6	6
38⅝	40½	3	Corn Shares	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
152⅞	126½	7	Corn Products	2100	42½	40½	40½	41⅞
18	3⅜		Corn Prod pf	50	126¼	126¼	126½	127½
200	4	4	Coty	200	4	4	4	4
21⅝	12⅜	2	Crosley Radio	500	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	13⅛
34⅜	18	2.40	Crown Cork & S	200	18	18	18	18
63	36⅜	4	Crown Cork Wil Pap	20	36¾	36¾	36¾	
63	25¾		Crucible Steel	1000	27	26	27	27½
106	53	7	Crucible Steel pf	20	53¾	53	53¾	54
5½	2		Cuban Am Sug	600	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2½
7	2¾		Cuban Cane Pr	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
48⅞	30	4	Cudahy Packing	4000	30½	30¼	30¼	30
100	42	4	Curtis Publishing	200	42	42	42	45
5⅞	1⅞		Curtiss-Wright	2900	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
8½	2¼		Curtiss-Wr A	1300	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2½
107	70	8	Cushman 8%	10	75	75	75	75
41	12½		Cutler Hammer	200	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
23	4½		Davison Chem	500	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4⅜
22	13⅞	1.40	Deere & Co pf	400	14⅛	14	14	14½
157½	96	9	Del & Hudson	3100	100	96½	99½	97½
102	29½	2	Del Lack & W	1300	32½	31½	31¾	33
195	119¾	8	Detroit Edison	1100	125	119¾	119¾	126
23	12½	1	Diamond Match	200	13	13	13	13
28½	22¼	1½	Diamond M pf	200	23	23	23	23½
13½	6¾	1	Dome Mines	800	8½	8	8	8⅜
21¼	10⅝	1	Douglas Air	400	11¼	11	11¼	
107	58¼	4	Du Pont de Nem	11000	60⅞	58½	58½	61⅞
124¾	112½	6	Du Pont deb	600	113¾	112½	112½	113¾
23	31		Durham Hos pf	300	21	21	21	
13⅛	3		Eastern Roll Mill	400	3⅛	3	3	3
185¾	98½	5	Eastman Kodak	9200	103	98½	99	103
135	127½	8	Eastman Kod pf	70	130	127½	127½	130½
21⅞	7¼	1	Eaton Axle & Spg	1200	8	7½	7⅝	7⅞
69	45½		Edingson S pf	200	54	54	54	54
74⅜	30½	4	Elec Auto-Lite	6500	23¾	21¾	21¾	23
9⅞	4⅛		Elec Boat	200	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
9⅞	2½		Elect & Mus Ind	1400	3½	3½	3½	3⅝
60¾	20	1	Elec Pow & Lt	16300	21¾	20	20	21¾
108⅛	67	7	Elec Pow & L pf	300	69	69	69	67
98¾	56⅜	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	500	57⅜	56⅝	56⅝	57
66	30	4	Elec Stor Battery	700	31¾	31¼	31½	32
45⅜	30	3	Endicott Johnson	200	32½	32½	32½	33¾
49	22	1.60	Engineers Pub	300	24	24	24	
91	60⅜	5½	Enginrs PS½pf	200	60½	60½	60½	
35⅜	20	2½	Equitable Off Bld	500	20⅜	20	20⅜	21
39⅜	18⅝	..	Erie RR	2600	12	11	11	12½
45½	15¼	4	Erie RR 1pf	200	15¼	15¼	15¼	16
8⅝	2	..	Evans Auto Load	400	2½	2	2⅛	
27⅝	13	.25	Fed Dept Stores	100	16¼	16	16	14⅛
92	8½	6	Fed L & Pr pf	100	28	28	28	
15⅝	3		Fed Screw W	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
30	9¾	1.20	Fed Water Serv	1000	11⅜	10½	10½	11¼
54⅝	23½	2.80	Fidelity Phe2F In	400	34⅝	23½	23½	25
21⅛	13	1	Firestone T & R	1000	15⅜	14⅝	15⅛	15½
68⅝	53⅛	6	Firestone T&R pf	400	54¼	52½	52½	53½
63	41	2½	First Nat Stores	400	45	42½	44	44
84½	13⅜	3	Foster-Wheeler	400	14¼	13¾	13	14
32½	12	2.80	Fourth Nat Inv	400	20	20	20	20
38⅜	7¼	2½	Fox Film A	1100	17⅞	17⅛	17⅝	17⅝
43¼	16	3	Freeport Texas	400	17	16½	17	17
2⅜	½		Gardner Motor	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
7⅞	2⅞		Gen Am Inv	200	3½	3½	3½	3½
73½	42⅜	4	Gen Ab Tnk Car	100	43	43	43	44½
47	9¾	3	Gen Asphalt	500	10½	10	10⅛	10⅜
25⅝	15½	3	Gen Baking	500	16	15⅝	16	15⅝
13⅞	3¼		Gen Cable	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
23½	7		Gen Cable A	400	7⅞	6¾	6¾	7½
65	17		Gen Cable pf	100	19	19	19	23
54¾	25¾	1.60	Gen Electric	10700	27½	26	26	27½
			Gen Elec Sp	100	11¾	11½	11½	11¾
88	33	3	Gen Foods	4300	34½	33½	33½	33½
78⅝	24⅛	.50	Gen Gas & E A	800	25	24½	24½	24½
70⅝	24½	2.62	Gen Gas & E pf	100	24½	24	24	24½
28	24½	.30	Gen Ital Edison	100	25	24	24	24½
163⅜	85⅛	3	Gen Mot 5% pf	1600	88	85½	85½	85½
31	10½	2½	Gen Print Ink	300	12½	12	12	12
39	43⅛		Gen Print Ink pf	10	44½	44½	44½	44⅛
30	8		Gen Pub Service	400	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
84⅛	38	5	Gen Ry Signal	400	27⅞	27½	27½	28½
114	104⅝	6	Gen Ry Sig pf	100	110	110	110	
74½	20		Gen Rlty pf ww	100	20	20	20	
37⅞	13½	3	Gen Refractories	800	16⅛	15¾	16	16⅛
15⅛	1	..	Gen Theo Equip	400	1⅛	1	1	1⅛
13⅝	10	..	Gillette Saf Raz	800	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	11
70½	47⅝	5	Gillette S R pf	100	49¾	49¼	49¼	49½
7	3	..	Gimbel Bros	300	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
18⅛	4¾	1	Glidden	400	5⅜	5	5⅛	5⅜
83	48	7	Glidden ppf	10	64½

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

General Trade Still at Low Levels—Stocks Weak—Europe Unsettled

With the business and financial world still endeavoring to digest or interpret the inward significance of the abandonment of the gold standard by Great Britain, and with various other countries forced to adopt the same step, notably Sweden and Norway, at a time when the unemployment problem in the United States assumes a magnitude that demands the concentrated effort of the best leaders and thinkers, it becomes increasingly important to evaluate the industrial events of the times in an unprejudiced and orderly manner.

There has been too much hysteria in the daily comment on the business situation, with a tendency to exaggerate the disappointing aspects and to minimize constructive developments.

Of course, it is idle to ignore the fact that international trade has been further disrupted by recent startling events, and that domestic steel output, automobile production, electric power consumption, railroad carloadings and wholesale prices are at the low points of the current depression. On the other hand there are encouraging factors which may be mentioned as an offset.

Some Constructive Factors

There are various big orders just placed in the steel market, mainly for public works projects. Chesapeake & Ohio places a rail order for 45,000 tons, and further heavy autumn orders by other carriers are expected. The stove trade, a big user of iron and steel, is one of the active lines, while tinplate operations are holding at 45 per cent.

Steel demand by the auto trade is poor just now, but the trade is looking forward to big orders for January, when production of new models will require heavy tonnage. Structural orders are still ahead of 1930. A heartening development is the steadiness of prices.

The building industry is not especially active, having fallen off seasonably, but the warm weather has aided repair jobs and the continuance of much outdoor construction activity.

The compilation by a prominent building service that a total of $4,000,000,000 is to be expended for construction in the next 12 months indicates that activity has not ceased. This huge sum will have a purchasing power of $5,000,000,000 in terms of the 1929 dollar.

Railroad Rate Decision

The railroad world is waiting with most intense interest for the decision by the Interstate Commerce Commission on the proposal to increase rates 15 per cent. No clear idea is yet had whether this or a somewhat smaller advance will be granted, but it is hardly conceivable that some relief will not be given the carriers. The roads are earning only a little more than 2 per cent on their property investment, and the cutting or omitting of dividends in the stocks and the big decline in the value of rail bonds is evidence that, barring a big gain in traffic, either higher rates or lower wages must be the result. A cut in wages would create a harrowing situation. The commission has this in mind, despite the protest of shippers over increased freight tariffs.

Among industries which are reporting normal or increased activity are shoe, artificial silk, life insurance, air transport, textile, radio sets, match and crude oil. Retail sales show a seasonal stimulation, with September collections better than August.

The overshadowing development in finance this week has been the slump of stocks to new lows, the cuts in wages by various prominent American corporations, the drop in brokers loans to new low levels since 1921, and the announcement of a four-party railroad unification plan of the Baltimore & Ohio, Chespeake & Ohio, New York Central and Pennsylvania submitted to the Interstate Commerce Commission today.

Liquidation of Securities

The steady liquidation in the stock market can only be likened to a flight from "securities," with fear the goad. Yield affords no inducement. Safety is the chief requisite. Hence government bonds have been bought, other kinds sold. The industrial stock averages have dropped nearly 12 points this week, continuing the declines of previous weeks. Industrial stock averages fell nearly 100 points from the high last February to a low on Thursday of 95.66.

An important announcement of the week was the statement that the National City Bank of New York would take over the Bank of America National Association, New York, thus effecting a merger with resources of $2,300,000,000.

In Europe several nations this week went off the gold standard—Sweden, Norway and Egypt, with doubt expressed about Germany, Italy and Holland. There have been erratic fluctuations of pound sterling.

Various stock exchanges overseas continue closed, notably Berlin, Stockholm and Budapest. The central banks of Italy, Holland, Scandinavia, Greece and Bulgaria have raised discount rates.

In England the drop in sterling has stimulated trade. In Paris and Berlin sentiment is confused if not gloomy. Business on the continent as a rule is dull. Tariffs are being revised upward, with Holland, Italy and Spain leading.

ELECTRIC AUTO-LITE CO.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 3—Electric Auto-Lite Company is producing daily about 10,000 of the new electric clocks recently added. Demand for the new product is exceeding production. On Oct. 1 the clock was on sale in 4000 stores throughout the country. Electric Auto-Lite also has an option on an electrical refrigerator and is negotiating a contract with large distributing interests.

PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 3—Pacific Gas & Electric Company has been authorized by the railroad commission to extend the time to Dec 31 from Sept. 30 in which it may exchange its 5½ per cent and 6 per cent preferred for those of the Great Western Power Company and the Feather Rivers Power Company, under terms previously announced.

New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Ab Struns 4½s '43	91	91
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	46	44
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	38½	38½
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	39	38
Amer Ag Chem 7½s '41	77	76
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	60	60
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	71	70
Amer Inter 5½s '49	73¼	72½
Amer Metals Co 6½s '34	63	63
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '48	15	14½
Amer Smelting 5s '47	100	99¾
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	100	100½
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	113	111½
Amer T&T col 5s '46	106¾	105¾
Amer T&T dem 5s '60	101¾	101¾
Amer T&T 5s '65	102	101¾
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	106¼	105½
Amer Type Founders 6s '40	101	100
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	95¼	95
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '78	95	95
Arkansas Mem Bge 5s '64	88	88
Armour & Co 4½s '39	96¾	95½
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	97	96½
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	96½	96½
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 stm	98¾	98½
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	94¼	93¾
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	101¾	101
Atch T&SF 4½s CAA div '63	98½	98½
Atlanta & Charl A L 5s '44	96¼	96¼
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	90½	90½
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	75	75
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	97½	97½
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	101	101
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	88½	87¾
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	84	84
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	93¾	93½
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	68	68½
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	81½	81
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	94	93
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	100½	100½
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	80½	80
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	83¾	83½
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	105½	105½
Ben Ind Loan 6s '48	98¾	98½
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	100	99½
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	98¾	98
Boston & Maine 5s '67	81¼	81¼
Boston & Maine 4½s ld	75	75
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	20	19
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	106½	105¾
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	88½	88¼
Bklyn Queens Sub 5s '41 cn	56½	56½
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	76	76
Bush Term 1st 4s '52	91¾	91¼
Bush Term con 5s '55	94	94
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	94	94
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	77½	77½
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	80	79¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	83	80½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '62	81¼	81¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '36	81	80¾
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	85¾	85
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	87	86
Can North 4½s '35	90	90
Can North deb 6½s '46	100½	100
Can North deb 7s '40	100	99¾
Can Pacific deb 4s	63¼	59
Can Pacific 4½s '46	75¾	74
Can Pacific 4½s '60	67	66
Can Pacific 5s '44	96	96
Can Pacific 5s '54	78	78
Can South 5s A '62	92	92
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	102	102
Carolina Cen RR 4s	48	45¼
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	91	89¾
Certainteed 5½s '48	44	43
Ches Corp 5s '47	79½	78¼
Ches & O cv 4½s A '93	90½	90½
Ches & O con 5s '39	101¾	101
Ches & O 4½s B	90¾	90½
Ches & O Big Sandy 4s '44	86¾	86½
Chicago B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	91	88½
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	93¾	93½
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	97	96
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	100¾	100
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	18	18
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	53	52
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	70	69
Chicago M&StP 4½s	79¼	79¼
Chicago M&StP cv 4½s '32 ct	74	74
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	11½	10
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	35	34
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C	61	61
Chicago & Nw 4½s cv '49	48¼	46
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	70¾	70¾
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	100½	100¼
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	80	80
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	78	75
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52	86½	65
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '80	56½	55
Chicago TerHau & SE 5s '60	48	48
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	99¼	98½
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	103¾	103¾
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	110½	110½
Childs Co 5s '43	59	59
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '63 A	90½	90½
Clev CC&StL gen 4s '93	84	79
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	82	80¼
Clev CC&StL StL div 4s '90	74½	74½
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	93¾	93½
Clev Un Term 5s '73	100½	100
Colo & So 4½s '80	51	49½
Columbia Gas & E 5s deb '61	85	84
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	86¾	86¾
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	87¾	87¾
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	93½	93½
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	91	90½
Con Gas 5½s '51	98	97½
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	105½	105¾
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	102½	102½
Container Corp 5s ct '43	22½	22½
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	59	57½
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	3½	3½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	27	25
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	39	38½
Cuban Dom 7½s '44 ww	6	6
Cuban Dom 7½s ct sta	5½	5½
Del & Hudson 4½s '43	91	90
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	100½	100
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	75¾	75¾
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	32	31
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 's '78	36	36
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	89¼	98¾
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	101½	101
Detroit Ed 5s '49	105	105
Detroit Riv Tun 4½s '61	98½	98½
Dodge Bros at 6s '40	83	82½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	102	101½
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	10	9
Erie RR gen 4s '96	75½	73
Erie RR ref 5s '67	52½	51½
Erie RR gen lieu	59	59
Erie RR gen 5s '75	52	50¼
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	95	95
Gn Bak Co 5½s '40	94	94
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	55	54
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	99¾	99¼
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	102	102
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	85½	85
Gen Riv 6s	98¾	98¾
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	15	13¾
Goodrich 6s '45	44	44
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	75	71
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	80½	78
Gotham S Hos '36	83	82
Gould Coupler 6s '40	25	25
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	97	94
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	100½	99¼
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	71¾	71¾
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	72½	70
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	86	86
Great Northern 7s '36 A	99½	98¾
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	44½	44½
Hudson Coal 5s '62	41	40
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	63½	62½
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	87	86½
Humble Oil 5s '37	98½	98½
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100½	100½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	104¾	103
Ill Central 4s '53	48½	48½
Ill Central 4¾s '66	45	44¾
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	99	99
Ind Limestone 6s '41	14	14
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	80	80
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	46	44
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	59	58
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	55½	55
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	55¾	53½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	55¾	53½
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	27	27
Inter Rap Trans 5s '32	72½	71
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	63½	63½
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	61	59½
Int Paper 6s '55	45	40
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	50	49
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	55	54
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	53	53½
Inv Eg Corp 5s A	61	61
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	48¼	48
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	100	99¾
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	69½	69
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	91½	90½
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	91	90½
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	98	97½
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	99	99
Long Island RR 5s '32	100	100
Louis Arkansas & Tex 5s '50	37½	37½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '53	101¾	101¾
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	83	83
L&N 5s Ret wi	98¼	98¼
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	39	38½
Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	30½	30¼
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	89	89
McCrory Stores 5½s '42	89¾	89
Meade 6s '45 ww	89	89
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	98¾	98
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	97	96
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	98¼	97½
Min & StL 1st rfg 4s '49	31¾	31½
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	42½	42½
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	76	75½
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	64	64
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	51	51
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	62	61
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	41½	41
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	62	60
Mo Pacific 5s G '77	61	60
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	58½	57
Mo Pac 5s F '81	60¾	60
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	50¼	48½
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	66	66
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	90	89½
Nat Steel 5s '56	81¼	80
Nat Radiator 6½s '47	11¾	11¼
New Eng Tel 5s '52	105½	105½
N Y Pow Ser 5s A '32	99¾	99¾
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	69½	69
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	70¾	68¾
N O T & M 5½s '54	40	40
NYA&HR gen 3½s '97	79½	79½
NYA&HR con 4s A '98	83¼	82
NYA&HR deb 4s '34	90½	90½
NYC&HR 4½s N '63	91¼	88½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	83¾	82½
NYA&HR cv 6s	35	34
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	86¾	86¾
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	85¼	85¼
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	48	48
NY Chi & StL 1st 4½s '74	85¼	83
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	49½	49½
NY Edison 5s '44	107¼	106½
NY N H&H 4½s '67	79	78
NY N H&H cv 6s '48	100½	100
NY & N Jersey 5s '32	100½	100½
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	46	45½
NT Steam Corp 6s '47	102	102
NT Tel gen 4½s '39	103¼	103¼
Niag Share 5½s '50	98½	98½
Nor & W con 4s '96	83¼	83¼
North Am Co 5s '61	86	84½
Nor Am Ed 6s C '69	81¾	81¼
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	102	100½
Nor Pacific pr ln 4s '97	85¼	84½
Nor Pacific 4s R 304†	83¾	83¾
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	100	99½
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	107½	107½
Ore Short Line gld 5s '46	101	101
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103¼	103
Pan-Am Pet & T 5s '50	101¾	101¾
Paramount Public 5½s '50	60	60
Paramount Swz 5½s '51	85	83
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	68	68
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	73	72
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	46	46
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	73¾	73
Penn Railroad 4½s '63	84½	84½
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	84	83¾
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	83¾	83½
Penn Railroad 5s '84	85	85
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	89¾	87
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	103	102
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s	93½	91¾
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 6s '47	103	101
Peoria & East 1st 4s '40	39½	36½
Pere Marquette 5s '50	50	49
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	54½	54
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	91	91
Philadelphia Elec Co 5s '71	83	83
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	41	41
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	89	89
Pitts CC&StL 5s A '70	94½	94½
Pitts CC&StL 5s B '75	98½	98½
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	71	70
Port Ry Lt & P 5½s '42	73	73
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	38	38
Pub Svc E&G 4s	94	93¾
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	90½	90
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	100¼	100¼
Ohre Oil 5½s '40	74	73
Read rfg 4½s A '97	92	92
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	73	73
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	57	57
Republic I&S sf 5s '40	87	88
Revere Cop & Br 6s '48	70½	70½
Richfield Oil Co of Cal ct	14½	14½
Rio Gr & W 1st 4s '39	85	85
Rochester Gas 5½s '48	100	100
Rock I Ark&Lou 4½s '34	73	73
St Joseph Ry LH&P 5s '37	85	85
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	87¼	86½
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	48	45
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	39½	38
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	54	53
St Louis SW 1st 4s '89	60	60
St Louis SW con 4s '32	93½	93½
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	85½	85¼
Seabd AL gold 4s st '50	18¾	18¾
Seabd AL adj 5s '49	1¾	1½
Seabd AL cop 6s '45	7	6¾
Shell Pipe 5s '52	83¾	83¾
Shell Union 5s '47	83½	83½
Shell Union 6s st ww '49	65½	65½
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	49¾	49¾
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	79½	77½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	80	79½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	90	90
Sinclair Pipe L of 5s '43	84½	84½
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42	77½	76½
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	102	102
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	87	87
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	74	72½
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	74	73½
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	72	70½
Southern Pacific of Calif 5s '37	98¾	98¾
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	87	86
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	57	57
Southern Ry con 5s '94	95½	95½
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	104½	104½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	101¼	100½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	98¼	97½
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	100¾	100
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 5s '44	102¾	102¾
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	80	80
Texas Corp 5s '44	82	80
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	17	16
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	11¾	10
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	71	68¾
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	46	46
Third Ave Adj 5s '60	26¾	26
Tol St L & W 4s '50	82	82
Twenty-Third St Ry 5s	80	80
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	101	100¾
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	100½	100½
Union El L & P 5½s '54	101½	101½
Union Oil Cal 5s '45 rcts ww	80	80
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	97¾	97
Union Pacific 4s '68	85	83
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	83½	82
Union Pacific 5s	104	103½
United Biscuit 6s '42	100	100
US Rubber Co 5s '47	51	51
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	97	96
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	44	42
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	50	47
Vanadium 5s	90	85
Vertientes Sugar 7s '43	19	17
Virginia Ry 6s '52	96½	96½
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	98¾	98¾
Wabash RR 5s B '76	37½	37½
Wabash RR 5s D '80	37	36
Walworth 6s '45	32	32
Warner Co 6s '44 ww	85	85
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	37½	37
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	38¼	36
Warren Bros 6s	55½	55
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	103½	103½
Western Electric 5s '44	101¼	100½
Western Maryland 4s '52	58	56
Western Union R E 4½s '50	90¼	90
Western Union col 5s '38	99¾	99¼
Western Union 6½s '36	104½	104½
Western Union 5s '50	96	95½
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	53¾	50
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	102	101¾
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	3¼	3
Willys-Overland 1st 6½s '33	96¾	95
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	83¼	83¼
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	37¾	37¾
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78 A	78	76¼
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78 B	40½	40½

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Oct 3	Last Oct 2
3½s '47	101.113	101.13	101.13	101.16
1st 4¼s '47	102.8	102.	102.	102.10
4th 4¼s '38	102.30	102.16	102.16	102.28
US 3¾s '46 Mar	100.20	100.12	100.16	
US 3¾s '43 Jan	100.20	100.10	100.16	
US 3¾s '47	100.30	100.16	100.30	100.18
US 3¾s '56	103.25	103.16	103.16	104.
US 3½s '49	99.12	99.4	99.9	99.8
US 4s '54	105.9	105.	105.	105.9
US 4¼s '52	109.16	108.26	108.28	109.4
US 3s '55	97.20	97.16	97.16	97.19

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low	Last
Abitibi PP 5s '53	34¼		32½
Adriatic Elec 7s '52	77		75
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	16½		15½
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	17		17
Antioquia 7s A '45	17		17
Antioquia 7s D '45	17½		17½
Antioquia IH 7s '57	17		16
Argentine Gov 5½s '52	35		35
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	40¼		40¼
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	40½		40
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	40¼		40
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	40¾		40¾
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	40¼		40
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	40¾		40
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	40¾		40
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	40½		40½
Australia 4½s '56	36		36
Australia 5s '55	38		37
Australia 5s '57	39		37
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	54		54
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	95½		95
aBtavian Pet 4½s '42	80		80
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	34½		34
Belgium (King) 6s '55	90¾		87
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	94¼		92
Belgium (King) 7s '55	98		94¼
Belgium (King) 7s '56	97¾		96
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	32½		32½
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	37		37
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	34		34
Berlin Elec 6s '55	26½		26¼
Bogota (City) 8s '45	33		31
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	7¾		7¼
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	7¾		7½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	10¼		10
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	100		100
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	16		15
Brazil 6½s '26-57	23¼		22½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	23		23
Brazil (US) 8s '41	26		25
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	47		47
Bremen 7s '35	40¾		40¾
Budapest (City) 6s '62	32¾		31½
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	20		19½
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	20		19
Bulgaria 7s '67	3		3
Bulgaria 7½s '68	3		3
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	23		23
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	96		95½
Canada (Dom) '62	83		79¾
Carlsbad (City) 8s '54	76		76
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	14½		14
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	17		17
Chile (Bank) 7s '61	33¾		28½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	15½		14½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	15		15
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	16		16
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	18		18
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	22		22
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	20		20
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	34½		34½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	36		36
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	36		35½
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	60		60
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	43		43½
Cuba (Rep) 5s '04) '44	84		84
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	74½		73
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	74½		73
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '39	20½		19½
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	103½		103
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	103		102
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	78½		78
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	82½		82½
Denmark (King) 6s '42	84		84
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	23		23
Duke Price Power 8s '66	87		87
Dutch El 6½s Mar '53	90		90
Dutch El 6½s Nov '53	90		90
Dutch El 6s '57	91½		91¼
Dutch El sf 6s '52	91¼		91¼
Estonia Bank 7s '67	28		28
Fiat 7s '46 war	73½		73½
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	44		43½
Finnish A 6½s '54 ctfs	22½		22½
Frameriean Dev 7½s '43	22		22
French (Rep) 7s '49	113½		113½
French (Rep) 7½s '41	116½		116
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	53		53
German 7s '49	40		40
German Con Ag Bk 6s '38	57½		55½
Germ Con Ag Bk 6s July '60	42½		42
Germ Con Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	47		47

New York Curb

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	Last
†25 Adams Millis 1 pf	81½	81½	81½
9 Affiliat Pro	14	13¾	14
900 Alum Co Am	82	76	76
2 Alum Co Am pf	79¾	75½	79¾
†24 Alum Ltd C war	3	3	3
†21 Alum Ltd D war	12	11	11
1 Am Arch (2)	16½	16½	16½
1 Am Austin	⅛	⅛	⅛
6 Am Cit P&LB (10%†)	2½	2¾	2½
16 Am C Pw A (10%†)	5	4½	5
17 Am Cyan pf	4½	4½	4½
18 Am & Fgn P war	6½	5¾	5¾
2 Am Founders	1½	1¾	1¾
46 Am Gas & El	38	35¾	35¾
5 Am Invest B	3¾	3¼	3¼
7 Am Light & T	22¼	21¾	21¾
3 Am Maracaibo	½	⅜	½
1 Am Nat Gas	¾	¾	¾
1 Am Sta F S A	4¾	4¾	4¾

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

CARDINALS WIN FROM ATHLETICS

Hallahan Holds World Champions to Three Hits in Second Game

WORLD SERIES STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia Americans..	1	1	.500
St. Louis Nationals.....	1	1	.500

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 3—The shouting and tumult have subsided, the captains and kings and the ball players have departed and St. Louis, aflame last night in celebrating the fact that the National League Cardinals had defeated the Philadelphia Athletics of the American League by a score of 2 to 0 in the second game of the world series, thereby evening up the championship contest, settled down today for a brief spell of sanity. Unless the Athletics should win the next three games, which start in Philadelphia on Monday, the teams will be back here next Friday to resume their struggle in Sportsman's Park.

William Hallahan is the Cardinals' pitcher who won the second battle yesterday afternoon. Known to all baseball enthusiasts as "Wild Bill" because, always, he seems on the verge of throwing away the game in which he works, lived right up to his reputation. Several times he was as wild as ever, giving bases on balls at critical periods, uncovering a wild pitch or so and doing other queer things, but, always—and that is one of his failings, too—he pulled himself together at the proper moment and the hard hitting Athletics were unable to hit the ball at times when hits meant runs.

A's Make Three Singles

During the course of the struggle only three Philadelphians were able to connect safely, George Haas, James Foxx and Edmund Miller getting a single hit apiece at widely scattered times. Twice, the first time in the fifth inning and again in the final round, the Athletics had the bases filled. A fast double play saved Hallahan and St. Louis the first time, however, and an amazingly fine catch of a foul ball by James Bottomley, the Cardinals' first baseman, ended the struggle in the ninth inning, so that the St. Louis pitcher, who gave seven bases on balls in between the eight times that he struck out visiting batsmen, duplicated his feat of last fall, when he also shut out the American Leaguers in a World Series game.

That ninth inning, when it looked as though the Philadelphians might snatch the game away from the Cardinals, was one of great excitement. Foxx, the first man up, drew a base on balls. Miller was an easy out, but Hallahan had one of his "Wild Bill" spells and passed James Dykes. Manager Connie Mack rushed James Moore Jr. in to bat for George Earnshaw, and after getting two strikes on the substitute, Hallahan delivered a wild pitch. Moore struck at it anyway, and, thinking he was out, stood stock-still at the plate. Catcher Wilson of the Cardinals made a perfect pick-up of the ball, but instead of tagging the batter in front of him or throwing to first, he elected to toss the ball to third base to catch Foxx on his way to that bag. The ball got there ahead of the runner, but Third Baseman Flowers, not realizing that it was a force play, tried to tag the runner instead of touching the base, and missed him. Moore, in the meantime, urged to action by the entire Philadelphia team, came to his senses and set sail for first base, arriving there safely.

Bottomley's Catch Brilliant

The crowd was in an uproar immediately. No one in the stands knew exactly what had happened, and it took some time for the umpires to convince the Cardinal players that nobody had been put out on the play and that the bases were filled. The next moment, however, the game ended with Bottomley's brilliant catch of Max Bishop's high foul. The first baseman went to the edge of a row of emergency boxes on the field to get the ball. As he got it in his hands he fell over into one of the boxes, but he managed to hold onto the ball and the game was over.

It was a good ball game to watch throughout, with John Martin, the Cardinals' center fielder, the king of the day in the eyes of the local enthusiasts. He scored both of the Cardinals' two runs, getting the first one in the second inning after he had hit for two bases, stolen third on a daring attempt and then coming home on a long fly by Wilson. He hit safely again in the seventh inning, added a stolen base to his credit—his third in the two games, by the way—and after being sent to third, crossed the plate on a squeeze play which electrified the spectators. Martin's two hits were one-third of the total number of safeties gathered by his team. George Watkins also got two and Frank Frisch and Charles Gelbert picked up one apiece.

And so the 1931 World Series is tied up today at one game apiece and the hopes of the St. Louis fans are running high once more. They realize that the Cardinals will have to face Robert Moses Grove again next Monday in Philadelphia, but they point out that Grove can be hit, as was shown in the opening game here, and there is a strong belief that Connie Mack will not realize his ambition of breaking all records by winning three world's championships in a row.

The Philadelphians left for home on a special train yesterday afternoon within an hour after the game was finished. The Cardinals departed for that city this morning. The score:

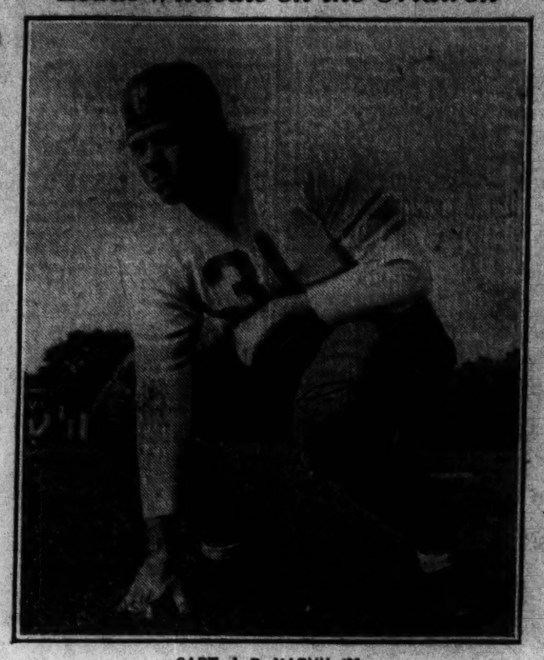
ST. LOUIS NATIONALS

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Flowers, 3b	4	0	0	0	2	1	0
Watkins, rf	4	0	2	3	1	0	0
Frisch, 2b	4	0	1	2	3	4	0
Bottomley, 1b	3	0	0	0	7	0	0
Hafey, lf	4	0	0	0	4	0	0
Martin, cf	3	2	2	3	2	0	0
Wilson, c	3	0	0	0	7	0	1
Gelbert, ss	2	0	1	1	3	3	0
Hallahan, p	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	30	2	6	9	27	8	1

PHILADELPHIA AMERICANS

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Bishop, 2b	3	0	0	0	1	5	0
Haas, cf	4	0	1	1	3	0	0

Leads Wildcats on the Gridiron



CAPT. J. D. MARVIL '32
Northwestern University Football Team of 1931

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Cochrane, c	2	0	0	0	5	0	0
Simmons, lf	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Foxx, 1b	2	0	1	1	11	1	0
Miller, rf	4	0	1	1	0	0	0
Dkyes, 3b	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
Williams, ss	2	0	0	0	1	2	0
Earnshaw, p	3	0	0	0	0	2	0
*Moore	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	29	0	3	3	24	12	0

*Batted for Earnshaw in ninth inning.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R
St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	x	2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Runs batted in—Wilson, Gelbert. Two-base hits—Watkins, Martin, Frisch. Stolen bases—Martin 2. Sacrifices—Dykes, Gelbert. Double play—Frisch to Gelbert to Bottomley. Left on bases—Philadelphia 10, St. Louis 6. First base on balls—Off Earnshaw 1, off Hallahan 7. Struck out—By Earnshaw 5 (Watkins, Bottomley, Hafey, Hallahan 2); by Hallahan 8 (Bishop, Haas, Cochrane, Miller, Williams 2, Earnshaw, Moore). Wild pitch—Hallahan. Umpires—Nallin (A. L.), at plate; Stark (N. L.), at first base; McGowan (A. L.), at second base; Klem (N. L.), at third base. Time—1h. 40m.

Hafey Unofficial Batting Leader

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 (AP)—Although the figures still have to be checked a few more times before they become official, Chick Hafey, St. Louis outfielder, seems to have won the 1931 batting championship of the National League. The final semi-official lists credit Hafey with a barely visible margin over the 1930 champion, Bill Terry of New York. Hafey's final mark was .3488 and Terry's .3486.

Hard on the heels of the leaders, Jim Bottomley of St. Louis finished with an average of .348, and trailing him on the list were Klein, Philadelphia, .337; O'Doul, Brooklyn, .336; Hornsby, Chicago, .332; Grimm, Chicago, .331; Cuyler, Chicago, .330; Allen, New York, .329, and Fullis, New York, .328.

Only a few new records turned up in the final recapitulation of the year's batting and fielding feats. Lloyd Waner, who made more hits than any other player, connecting safely 214 times to beat out Terry by one, set a new mark when he went to bat officially 681 times. The old mark was 672 at bats, set by Rabbit Maranville, then with Pittsburgh, in 1922. The Cincinnati Reds, by completing 195 double-plays, bettered by one their old major league record set in 1928.

Although beaten out for the batting crown, Terry took the rôle as leading all-round "slugger." In addition to his 213 hits for second place, he led the league with 20 triples and shared first place in scoring with Chuck Klein of the Phillies, with 121 runs, and was second to Klein with 114 runs batted in. Klein drove home 122 runs and took first place in home run hitting with 51. On six occasions he hit two homers in a game although he could not make it three as did George Watkins of St. Louis and Rogers Hornsby of Chicago.

"Sparky" Adams of St. Louis took the other first place in hitting with 45 doubles to his credit. Wally Berger of Boston was one behind him, while Terry hit 43. Another batting record turned up in this department when St. Louis and Chicago hit 23 doubles between them in one game on July 12. The old mark of 17, which had stood since 1883, was set by Chicago and Buffalo.

To make the triumph of the St. Louis Cardinals a bit more complete, Frank Frisch stole 28 bases to lead the speedsters, and the Cards' pitchers took nearly all the leading rôles. Allyn Stout won six straight games for a perfect average; Jess Haines made himself the nominal leader with a .786 average gained from 11 victories and 3 defeats, while young Paul Derringer was credited with the actual leadership with 18 victories and 8 defeats for a .692 mark. Bill Hallahan took third place, winning 19 and losing 9 for a .679 average and struck out 157 men and walked 102 to lead in both respects.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	57	37	.606
Oakland	55	44	.556
Los Angeles	52	42	.553
Portland	49	46	.516
Hollywood	44	49	.473
Sacramento	42	52	.447
Missions	39	53	.424
Seattle	41	56	.422

RESULTS OCT. 2

San Francisco 6, Seattle 3.
Hollywood 11, Portland 8.
Los Angeles 7, Oakland 5.
Sacramento 7, Missions 6.

MISS GOTTLIEB VS. MISS BROOKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3—Miss Beatrice Gottlieb of Los Angeles, Calif., and Miss Jane Brooks of Nyack, N. Y., reached the final round yesterday in the annual Bethellyn Cup golf tournament being played on the Huntingdon Valley Country Club links. Miss Brooks defeated Mrs. Leo G. Federman of Glen Oaks, Long Island, 1 up, and Miss Gottlieb won from Mrs. Philip L. Corson of Plymouth Meeting, Penna., the former Helen Payson of Portland, Maine, 1 up in 19 holes. Both semifinals were keenly fought.

Hall Wins Men's Singles Final

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Oct. 3—In one of the two finals decided in the third annual Greenbrier Golf and Tennis Club's autumn tennis tournament here yesterday, J. Gilbert Hall of East Orange, N. J., defeated Clarence J. Griffin of New York, in straight sets, 6—0, 6—1, 6—2, for the men's singles title.

The other final played off yesterday was in the mixed doubles. Mrs. Elsie Goldsack Pittman of London, Eng., and F. M. Goeltz of Wilkes-Barre, Penna., won the championship in this division, when they defeated Miss Florence S. LeBoutilliere of Westbury, L. I., and S. Howard Voshell of New York, 8—6, 4—6, 6—3. As the score indicates, the match was a hard-fought affair.

Semifinal round matches were played in men's and women's doubles. The teams of Mrs. Pittman and Miss Joan C. Ridley of Ipswich, Eng., and Miss Virginia Hilleary and Miss Margaret Carspecken advanced in straight sets. One of the men's doubles matches went to an extra set when Dr. William Rosenbaum of New York and Griffin lost the second in winning from Hall and Manfred Goldman, 6—2, 0—6, 6—2. The summary:

GREENBRIER GOLF AND TENNIS CLUB AUTUMN TENNIS TOURNAMENT

MEN'S SINGLES—Final Round

J. Gilbert Hall, East Orange, N. J., defeated Clarence J. Griffin, New York, 6—0, 6—1, 6—2.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Semifinal Round

Griffin and Dr. William Rosenbaum defeated Hall and Manfred Goldman, 6—2, 0—6, 6—2.

S. Howard Voshell and Fred C. Baggs defeated Dr. Philip B. Hawk and Ehret Howell, 6—1, 6—1.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—Semifinal Round

Mrs. Elsie Pittman and Miss Joan Ridley defeated Miss Florence S. LeBoutilliere and Miss Clare Smith, 6—0, 6—3.

Miss Virginia Hilleary and Miss Margaret Carspecken defeated Baroness Levi and Mrs. Philip B. Hawk, 6—3, 6—3.

MIXED DOUBLES—Final Round

Mrs. Pittman and F. M. Goeltz defeated Miss LeBoutilliere and Voshell, 8—6, 4—6, 6—3.

CUBS TAKE LEAD IN CHICAGO SERIES

CHICAGO CITY SERIES

	W	L	Runs For	Runs Agst	P.C.
Cubs	2	1	3	10	.667
White Sox	1	2	10	3	.333

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 3—The Cubs took the lead in the city championship series here yesterday by defeating the White Sox, 2 to 1, in the third game. Charlie Root, Cub pitcher, who was batted out of the box in the first game, came back to rescue Bob Smith. In the ninth with the bases full and nobody out, Root and his mates nobly coöperated to retire the side. A pop-up, a force-out at home and a force-out at second solved the difficulty.

The White Sox again outhit the Cubs, as they did in the previous two games, gathering eight hits, while Ted Lyons was allowing the Cubs only six. The latter, however, bunched them in the first inning for two runs, English and Herman scoring. Watwood scored in the fourth for the White Sox on a double, a sacrifice and a long fly on which he ran home after the catch. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cubs	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	2	6	1
White Sox	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—	1	6	1

Batteries—Smith, Root and Hemsley; Lyons and Tate, Grube. Umpires—Magerkurth, Owens, Quigley and Hildebrand. Time—2h.

College Football Results

Arkansas 65, Jonesboro 6.
Arkansas State 13, Bethel (Ky.) 0.
Central 26, Buena Vista 12.
Chattanooga 6, Loyola 0.
Chicocco Indians 13, Bethel (Kan.) 6.
Denver 14, Colorado 7.
Dalla Teachers 13, Murray Teachers 12.
Detroit 20, State Teachers 0.
Drake 20, Simpson 0.
Drury 9, Tarkio 0.
Duquesne 6, Ogiethorpe 0.
Emporia Teachers 27, Hays Teachers 0.
East Central T. 7, Oklahoma B. U. 6.
Franklin 33, Indiana Central 12.
Georgetown (Ky.) 51, Union 0.
Glenville 0, West Liberty 0.
Hanover 3, Louisville 0.
Haskell 6, Kansas 0.
Howard 31, Georgia State 0.
Kansas Wesleyan 47, McPherson 0.
Long Island 9, Baltimore 7.
Louisiana S. N. 62, Eldorado Junior 6.
Louisiana Tech 13, Copiae-Lincoln 7.
Mankato 12, St. Paul 7.
Marquette 39, Lawrence 0.
Millikin 33, Scott Field 0.
Missouri Valley 51, Kemper 7.
Morris Harvey 14, Concord 2.
Muskingum 21, Findlay 0.
North Dakota 41, De Paul (Chicago) 7.
Occidental 3, Redlands 0.
Omaha 7, Coiner 0.
Presbyterian 20, Lenoir Rhyne 0.
Quantico Marines 14, St. Thomas 7.
S. I. Teachers 6, Mount Morris 0.
Southwestern 30, Friends 0.
St. Thomas 33, Gustav Adolphus 0.
Superior Teach. 43, Michigan S. of M. 0.
Temple 19, Albright 7.
Union 19, Bethel 0.
Wittenberg 13, John Carroll 6.
Xavier 41, Kenyon 6.

HANLEY LOSES SEVEN STARS

Hard Task Confronts Northwestern University Football Coach This Fall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., Oct. 3—Morale is the big problem confronting Coach R. E. Hanley at Northwestern University. His football team was undefeated in the "Big Ten" last year and shared the Conference title. Now, ignoring the loss of seven top-notch veterans, some experts again pick the Wildcats as one of three favorites for the crown. This makes it hard for Coach Henley in several respects.

Needs Quarterback Badly

Coach Hanley needs ends, guards, centers and quarterbacks. Not only did he lose veterans in these positions, including two of All-American caliber, but also he has few candidates of even substitute varsity experience to fit into the places. He has no quarterback with even a vestige of varsity seasoning, for the player he was breaking into this post last year failed to return to college, and the one who handled it for three years was graduated.

A year ago Coach Hanley had so many candidates of almost equal ability for each position that he did not know until game time what the lineup would be. This year the lineup is practically settled a week in advance, because after the first eleven is picked there is nothing left in the way of proven ability. Some of the sophomores may come through, but sophomores are so problematical that nobody can safely base title aspirations on them. This lack of competition for first choices is bad for team morale. Coach Hanley has a large squad of husky boys, big and fast, fairly heavy, but not fat.

Quarterback, the post that was handled brilliantly by L. F. Hanley '31 for three seasons, a nimble runner, good blocker and one of the best punt catchers and returners seen in the "Big Ten" for many seasons, is wide open. A. B. Moore '32 and W. M. Lewis '32, two senior substitute halfbacks, are undergoing the process of conversion into signal callers. Moore at 175 pounds is a capable ball carrier, while Lewis at 173 pounds is a splendid kicker and blocker. There is practically nobody else in sight, except H. E. Mellin '33, who at 162 pounds had enough work to win a letter last year, and Irving Kupcinet '34, who weighs 165 and played quarter at high school. The latter is almost too light for the rugged blocking assignments given the quarterbacks at Northwestern.

Must Have New Ends

Veterans of outstanding ability must be replaced at both ends, and the fact that there are many candidates for these positions does not solve the problem, because none measures up to the standard set last year. Letters as substitutes were earned by R. W. Eylar '32, 170 pounds, and R. J. Fencl '33, 154 pounds, and they are the leading prospects. D. W. Massee '32, 181, had some experience, as has also O. B. Hall '33, 172 pounds. Other candidates who range between 162 and 171 pounds are Arthur Jens '34, Howard Kostbade '34, Louis Streubing '34 and Edgar Manske '34. Most of the end candidates are six feet or over in height. None has yet shown the pass-catching ability required, but show varying talents in the other features of end play.

Coach Hanley breathes easier when he considers the tackle candidates. In Capt. J. D. Marvil '32, a veteran 227-pounder, and J. H. Riley '32, a 218-pounder, the Wildcats have one of the finest pair in the league, possessing range as well as weight. They are aggressive and enthusiastic players. P. E. Engebretsen '32 at 200 pounds is a good third with plenty of experience. One of the sophomores, William Riley '34, brother of the veteran, is a 226-pounder who may develop. Another tackle prospect is John Heuss '34, 179 pounds. All of these candidates are over six feet in height. It may be necessary to switch Engebretsen to center. R. J. Gonya '32, who showed great promise last year, is ineligible.

Graduation of the fiery W. S. "Red" Woodworth '31 leaves a big hole at guard. J. R. Evans '32, who won a letter last year, is a prospect for the other guard post. All but one of the guard candidates weigh under 175 pounds, and they average under six feet in height. G. E. Dilley '32, a reserve last year, may be first choice to replace Woodworth.

The other candidates, none of whom has distinguished himself to date, are H. Y. Crizevsky '33, Robert Huston '34, J. E. LaRoque '33, and Paul Youngberg '34.

Tackle May Play Center

Having lost first and second-string centers, Coach Hanley is hard up for a good man at this post. If Engebretsen can be spared at tackle, he may make good here. Milward Froberg '34, at 182 pounds and well over six feet, made a reputation in high school, but his ability to meet college requirements has not been tested. Oliver Lowry '33, brother of the famous center, T. H. owry, of a few years ago, is a candidate at 170 pounds, while H. G. Weldin '33 at 165 pounds, Paul McDonald '33 and J. C. Vail '32 at 161 pounds complete the list of pivotmen.

Probably the names that weight most in calculating Northwestern a leading aspirant for title honors are those of Ernest Rentner '33, 181 pounds, and R. E. Russell '33, 193 pounds. Coach Hanley points out, however, that these are both fullbacks and will play alternately, not both at once. Rentner and Russell are finessing fullbacks, of the type required by the Warner system of attack used by Northwestern, and Russell was a leading scorer in the Conference. Rentner is more valuable as a pass thrower, while Russell is an almost irresistible plunger. Both are well-balanced all-around players. There are four other candidates for the post. Kenneth Meenan '34, 191 pounds; George Potter '34, 178 pounds; Chester Sutton '34, 182 pounds, and Oliver Olson '34. Meenan is a promising ball carrier and Olson is the best punter on the squad, but needs more all-around development. All the fullbacks range over six feet.

With Moore and Lewis moved over to quarter, the halfback supply is pretty light in weight and experience. They are S. A. Burnstein '32, 160-pounder, who seems to be regaining his old speed; R. J. Cogswhall '33 and K. W. Fossler '32, both 160 pounds; William Lehnhardt '33, 161; James O'Mara '33, 158 pounds, and John Sullivan '34, 160 pounds. Burnstein has had considerable experience, is a fast and shifty ball carrier and an excellent defensive player.

Vines and Wood To Meet in Semifinal

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 3 (AP)—H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., United States clay-court and grass-court tennis champion, yesterday advanced another step toward his fourteenth singles crown by defeating Gordon Jason, 6—1, 6—0, in the quarterfinals of the Pacific coast tennis championships.

The 20-year-old Pasadena youth will face Sidney B. Wood Jr. of New York, holder of the Wimbledon title. Wood had no singles competition yesterday, reaching the semifinals Thursday through a victory over Ed. Chandler, local player.

Frederick J. Perry, British Davis Cup star, stroked his way to the semifinals by defeating Keith E. Gledhill of Santa Barbara, who holds the United States intercollegiate crown. The score was 4—6, 9—7, 6—4.

The Englishman will pair off against George M. Lott Jr., of Philadelphia, defending coast champion and runner-up to Vines in the national. Lott did not play in singles yesterday, Vines and Lott will be favorites.

Inactive in singles, Lott paired in a men's doubles match with Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., to defeat James Fayen and Al Blanchard of San Francisco. It was a long-distance battle with the eastern combination pulling the first set out of the fire, 16—14, and the second, 8—6.

In women's doubles Miss Dorothy Weisel, Sacramento, and Miss Alice I. Marble, San Francisco, will oppose Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, Oakland, and Miss Edith A. Cross, San Francisco. Miss Weisel and Miss Marble triumpher over Miss Patsy McCoy and Miss Dorothea Swartz, San Franciscans, 6—1, 6—3, yesterday. Mrs. Harper, first national ranking player last year and Miss Cross took the measure of Miss Elsie Gable and Miss Florence Maxwell, both San Francisco, 6—2, 6—3.

Finals in the mixed doubles will pit Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr., United States champion, and Lott against Miss Edith Cross and George P. Hughes of England. Mrs. Moody and Lott defeated Miss Weisel and Mangin, 6—2, 6—4, yesterday, while Miss Cross and Hughes won their semifinals test from Mrs. Harper and Perry, 8—6, 7—5.

In the day's second men's doubles affair, Lester R. Stoefen, Los Angeles, and Sidney Wood defeated Phil F. Neer and Ed Levy, San Franciscans, 4—6, 9—7, 8—6. It was a quarterfinals match.

Frank A. Parker, Milwaukee, Wis., United States boys singles champion, teamed up with Charles Hunt, San Francisco, to defeat Sammy Lee and Dick Pitcher, Berkeley, 7—5, 6—2, in the semifinal of the boys-under 15 doubles. Parker and Hunt will meet Robert Fisher and William Grant, San Francisco, in the finals.

The women's singles championship also will be decided Saturday with Miss Weisel opposed to Miss Cross.

MASSACHUSETTS GOLFERS LEAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON CENTER, Mass., Oct. 3—When play ended at the Charles River Country Club here yesterday in the Lesley Cup golf two-day tournament, the Massachusetts 10-man team was leading the field with a total of 26 points, two more than its nearest rivals, Metropolitan New York and Eastern Canada teams, which tied for second at 24 points each. Pennsylvania's representatives scored 16 points. Scotch foursomes and singles were used in scoring points.

Clean sweeps in singles were made by Wilfred Crossley and Howard Paul of Massachusetts; Jess W. Sweetser, Charles Mayo and Arthur Lynch of Metropolitan New York, and Jack Cameron of the Laval Sur-le-lac Club, Montreal.

Jesse P. Guilford and Elmer C. Ward, Massachusetts, defeated all three of the opposing combinations in their foursomes, as did Phil Farley, Cedarbrook, Toronto, and John B. Nash of London, of the Eastern Canada team, and John Robbins and Dennis St. Claire of Pennsylvania.

The Canadians are captained by C. Ross Somerville of London, Ont. The summary:

	Foursomes	Singles	Total
Massachusetts	8½	17½	26
Metropolitan	8½	17½	26
Eastern Canada	7½	16½	24
Pennsylvania	7½	8½	16

WORLD SERIES STATISTICS

By the Associated Press

SECOND GAME FIGURES

Paid attendance—35,947.
Receipts—$157,415
Players' share—$80,281.65.
Each club's share—$13,380.275.
Each league's share—$13,380.275.
Advisory council share—$33,612.95.

TOTALS FOR THE TWO GAMES

Paid attendance—76,476.
Receipts—$322,576.
Players' share—$164,513.76.
Each club's share—$27,418.96.
Each league's share—$27,418.96.
Advisory council share—$68,586.40.

Facts About Major League Ball Players—No. 71

LEROY MAHAFFEY

Philadelphia Athletics, American League

First played professional baseball with the Columbia club of the South Atlantic League in 1926. Born in Belton, S. C., Feb. 9, 1903. Six feet in height and weighs about 180 pounds. Is a pitcher. His record:

	Games	Won	Lost
1926—Columbia, South Atlantic League	34	4	9
1928—Columbia, South Atlantic League	34	10	21
1929—Pittsburgh, National League	4	0	0
1927—New Haven, Eastern League	32	13	15
1927—Pittsburgh, National League	2	1	0
1928—Columbia, South Atlantic League	57	21	19
1929—Portland, Pacific Coast League	56	21	25
1930—Philadelphia American League	33	9	5

MISS ORCUTT IN TORONTO FINAL

Miss Margery Kirkham Also Reaches Title Round in Canadian Golf

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Oct. 3—Two champions of Canada, Miss Maureen Orcutt, of Englewood, N. J., who won the final in the open championship last year at the Laval Sur-le-Lac Club from Miss Helen L. Hicks, and Miss Margery Kirkham of the Forest Hills Golf Club, Lachine, Que., the close titleholder, will meet in the 36-hole final of the twenty-sixth Canadian ladies' golf championship as a result of the two semi-final matches on Friday. The two finalists won their way to the titular class by being successful in 18-hole matches, and it needed brilliant shots on the home hole to give them their places in the final.

Miss Orcutt reversed the decision of her third-round match against Miss Virginia Van Wie in the United States women's national tournament at the Country Club of Buffalo last week by a 1-up victory, while Miss Kirkham staged a strong finish to come from behind and advance at the expense of Mrs. W. G. Fraser of the Royal Ottawa Golf Club, 2 up.

While not productive of particularly brilliant golf, as far as scoring was concerned, the semifinals were thrilling struggles and the lead alternated in each. Both winners trailed at one stage of their match, and in each, during the progress of the eighteenth hole, it looked as if an extra-hole match was possible. The Orcutt-Van Wie match was decided on the home hole when the winner dropped a chip shot from just off the edge of the green, and Miss Van Wie missed a putt of less than five feet. In the Kirkham-Fraser contest the winner played a beautiful recovery from the trap in front of the green to within four feet of the pin, while Mrs. Fraser was over the green with her shot from the trap on the left, and then missed her chip for a 4½. When she missed this effort, which she needed for a half, she conceded the hole and the match to her younger opponent. Mrs. Fraser had an approximate 82 for the 18 holes, while each of the other three semifinalists were credited with 81's.

The final will be the first of an international nature since Mrs. Edwin H. Vare Jr., as Glenna Collett, defeated Miss Ada Mackenzie at Hamilton in 1924, and it will be the fifth international clash since the championship was resumed in 1919.

Many of the spectators picked the Orcutt-Van Wie match as the most promising of the two, and they were not disappointed, although there was little difference in the tenseness of the two struggles. The effort of a defending champion to defend her crown always has a particular appeal, and yesterday the appeal was not in vain. For awhile it looked as if the Chicago player would repeat her victory of last week, but the match ultimately depended upon the ability of the pair on the putting greens, and in this Miss Orcutt had an advantage, despite the fact that the loser had four one-putt greens in succession on the outward journey. The struggle was squared no less than four times and it took a daring, brilliant and at the same time a rather fortunate shot to decide the argument on the home hole.

In the other match Mrs. Frasier won the first hole with a 3, but the struggle was evened when Miss Kirkham took the second and then followed three halved holes. The winner was successful at the sixth, seventh and eighth and was 3 up going to the ninth. Here she attempted to negotiate a stymie when she had two putts from within a foot of the hole for a half and she knocked her opponent's ball into the hole. This cut her lead to two holes and gave Mrs. Fraser so much encouragement that she won the tenth, eleventh and twelfth to take the lead and hold it by halving the thirteenth and fourteenth. Miss Kirkham squared the match at the fifteenth and took the lead at the sixteenth, holding it with a half at the seventeenth. The summary:

CANADIAN WOMEN'S GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—Semifinal Round

Miss Maureen Orcutt, Englewood, N. J., defeated Miss Virginia Van Wie, Chicago, 1 up.

Miss Margery Kirkham, Forest Hills Golf Club, Lachine, Que., defeated Mrs. W. G. Fraser, Royal Ottawa Golf Club, 2 up.

BRUNDAGE NAMED CHAIRMAN

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 3—Avery Brundage, building contractor, has been appointed chairman of the managing committee on sports for the Century of Progress, Chicago's Centennial World's Fair celebration, for 1933. Mr. Brundage, a famous athlete of a decade or two ago, is president of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, and of the American Olympic Committee. George F. Getz, chairman of the Fair Committee on Sports, named Brundage the active manager and J. L. Bingham, his secretary. George T. Donoghue and F. W. Blankley of the Illinois Athletic Club were named on the committee with Gen. J. V. Clinnin, Prof. A. A. Stagg, V. K. Brown, Walter Wright, H. G. Reynolds, Fred Gardner, C. C. Fitzmorris, H. S. Richards, T. C. Delaporte, T. J. Canty and T. T. Hoskins.

HARVARD VS. WEST POINT TICKETS

The Harvard Athletic Association announced Friday night that graduates of the college and graduates of the graduate schools would be permitted to make two-seat applications for the West Point game until Friday, Oct. 9. Graduates of the graduate schools were not sent application blanks for the game because of the limited seating capacity of the Michie Stadium. Many graduates of the college did not apply for tickets because of the uncertainty of receiving two seats. The Athletic Association has filled all two-seat applications and will fill late applications in order of receipt.

SPORTS INDIAN AND AFGHANISTAN

INDIAN CRICKETERS FOR ENGLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Simla

IT HAS been decided, after a period of grave uncertainty, that, in acceptance of the invitation of the Marylebone Cricket Club, India will send her best cricket team to England next year to tour throughout the summer. The attractive program includes matches against all the first-class counties except Sussex, and one test match at Lord's in June. The uncertainty rose from the refusal of Bombay to help in any way, or to provide a share of the necessary financial guarantee. In Bombay, politics have entered deeply into cricket, and the Hindus refuse to play anyone, so to speak, until India has self-government. Calcutta too is riven by dissensions, the Europeans claiming that cricket tours of this type are unthinkable just now, while the Hindus want to play cricket in loin cloths which they claim to be their "national" costume. But these centers apart, cricket organizations throughout the country favor the tour, and the cricket control board has decided that it must go forward.

C. K. Newham, president of the cricket control board for India, states: "We must fulfill our obligations to the M. C. C. and England; otherwise not only will cricket in India be put back several years; but we shall lose what little status in international cricket we have succeeded in attaining. Not only do we intend to fulfill our obligations; but we shall send the very best team available. The only suggestion we have been obliged to make, is that it shall be understood that India might obliged to withdraw at the last moment." The attitude of Calcutta and Bombay rendered finance a problem for a time; but the generosity of a wealthy young Madras nobleman, the Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagram, has made it possible for any possible deficit to be guaranteed. The Maharaj Kumar is a reliable batsman and a good captain, who has been coached by Jack Hobbs and Herbert Sutcliffe, and by many he is regarded as likely to be captain or vice-captain in England next year.

FUND RAISING FOR OLYMPICS

The President of the Indian Hockey Federation states that sufficient progress has been made with the collection of funds to insure that India will definitely defend at Los Angeles next year the world's championship gained at the Amsterdam Olympiad in 1928.

The sum of approximately $40,000 is needed to finance the long tour entailed. One quarter of that amount has already been collected, and the hockey associations of Australia and New Zealand have been asked to guarantee not less than $7500 for the matches to be played in those two Dominions on the outward and homeward voyages to San Francisco. The Viceroy and the Maharaja of Bikaner have each contributed $250. Though provincial governments will not be able to contribute this year owing to the acute financial stringency, the outlook is very promising, for the amount already collected represents individual donations before the launching of the general appeal and before provincial hockey organizations have started collecting in earnest.

AFGHANISTAN JOINS IN

Afghanistan will be represented at the Olympic Games in Los Angeles next year by a field hockey team. That is to say, for the first time in history, Afghanistan will participate in international sport of any type. It is an exceptionally sporting venture for athletics, as ordinarily understood, are unknown in Afghanistan, except for a little football and hockey in Kabul itself, imported there recently by Afghans educated in India, or Indians who have secured appointments in Kabul. The leaders in this new venture are two Cambridge hockey Blues, Syed Mahomed Yusuf and Syed Abdul Wahid, the former being a prominent player in the Indian team which won the world's championship at Amsterdam in 1928. They have secured appointments in the Afghan Ministry of Education and War Office, respectively, and with the help of two good players educated in India at the Punjab University, they are building up a team on the slenderest foundation, with the active support, however, of King Nadir Shah—which means a great deal in Afghanistan.

The strength of the side at present is only that of an average club side; but there are several Afghans playing in good hockey in India, and they will certainly strengthen the team. Lack of teams to practice with, is a great defect, for there are only two other organized teams in the whole of Afghanistan, and for the first Olympic trial, played in Kabul at the end of July in the presence of His Majesty and all his Court, the British Embassy was asked to provide opposition, the result being a draw of 2 goals all. The Indian Hockey Federation proposes to try and send a reasonably strong side for a short visit to Kabul, to give the Afghans practice, and also to invite them to visit northern India and meet club sides. The I. H. F. officials have also offered to do everything possible to help in the arrangements.

The main difficulty will be in raising funds, for there is no such thing as an Olympic committee and no sports organization in Afghanistan, and only one newspaper of standing. The Afghan side could hardly hope to work wonders at Los Angeles next year, but Syed Mahomed Yusuf considers that the effort will be worth while, though unless the International Olympic Committee give very special and unique permission, he will not be able to play himself, having already represented India in the Olympic Games.

Al Simmons Wins His Second Title

CHICAGO, Oct. 3 (AP)—Al Simmons, clean-up man for the championship Philadelphia Athletics, has broken the jinx that has besieged American League batting champions since the days of Ty Cobb. Final, unofficial averages today gave Simmons the batting title for the second straight year with an average of .390, making him the first champion to repeat since 1919. Simmons' average was highest since 1927 and nine points higher than his winning percentage of 1930. Babe Ruth finished second with .373.

For all-around hitting performance, however, Lou Gehrig led the field, leading in four departments with 163 runs, 211 hits for a high total of 410 b

Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Earns Twice Common Dividend

Steady Growth in Number of Passengers Carried—Gross Off but Net Up in 1931 Fiscal Period—New York City May Purchase Property

By G. R. ERICSON

Article 130 in the Series

Strategically situated in the greatest city in the western hemisphere, with competition of a negligible character, and a large and assured earning power, the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Company, operating over 500 miles of track, offers interesting possibilities to the person studying equity securities in the public utility field.

While the status of the company continues rather indeterminate, due to the transit unification plan by which it is expected the City of New York will acquire and consolidate all the transit facilities of the city, through the payment to bond and share holders of some adequate compensation, nevertheless the company stands on its own feet from the standpoint of earning power.

Already operating a substantial part of city-owned subway routes and having an important voice in the management of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, a $455,000,000 property, Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit can either continue as a profitably operated private enterprise, or having what might be termed as a bargaining advantage with the city, can sell out at some negotiated figure.

Expect City to Buy Lines

It would be of little profit to go into much detail concerning the early history of the development of the surface, elevated and subway lines, the legal controversies between the city and transit managers and owners, and the more recent disagreement on the part of the negotiators for the city and representatives of the companies as to proper reimbursement for the taking over of the lines. In view of the fact that the law requires operations of new transit facilities to be on a self-supporting basis, and that, according to expert evidence, it requires a unification of all lines to be able to maintain a universal 5-cent fare in New York, the eventual merging and city ownership of all traction companies there appears almost a certainty.

Incorporated in 1923 as a reorganization of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, which was incorporated in 1896, the present holding company controls the Brooklyn and Queens Transit Corporation, the New York Rapid Transit Company, the Williamsburg Power Plant Corporation, the Coney Island & Terminal Company and the B. M. T. Coach Corporation.

In June, 1929, a merger was effected between the company and the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, adding 229 single track miles of the latter system to the 291 miles of the B. M. T. companies, making a total of 520 single track lines. This mileage covers all of the passenger street surface railway lines operating in the Borough of Brooklyn, a large part of that in Queens and some in Manhattan, including trackage over several bridges.

The company's lines have been carrying a steadily increasing number of passengers, due to increase in the use of subway and elevated facilities. Surface lines, for instance, carried 495,793,993 passengers in 1925 and 495,082,375 in 1929, indicating great stability but no gain Numbers carried on elevated and subway rose from 593,368,990 to 692,412,341 in 1929, a gain of almost 100,000,000. Total passengers carried in 1930 were 1,198,976,595, compared with 1,089,162,983 in 1925.

Gradual Gain in Income

The growth of the revenues of the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit is visualized in a gradual gain of gross revenues from $40,072,326 to $48,586,548 in 1929, a rise of 21 per cent, while net income applicable to Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit increased from $3,986,059 to $6,516,796 in the same period, a gain of more than 63 per cent. The figures for the year ended June 30, 1930, include revenues from the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, newly merged.

Total street railway operating revenues in the 1930 fiscal year were $60,700,981, a 20 per cent gain over 1929, while net available for Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit stocks was $7,419,644, a gain of 14 per cent over the preceding year.

Net available for the common stock has shown a substantial surplus over the $4 dividend which has been in effect since 1926.

Earnings per share in the last eight years have been as follows: In 1924, $3.23; 1925, $4.65; 1926, $5.52; 1927, $6.30; 1928, $6.62; 1929, $6.52; 1930, $7.69 and 1931, $8.09.

Affords High Yield

The last annual report shows that the upward trend continues. In the 1931 fiscal year, gross revenues fell off about $2,000,000 to $58,791,088, but operating expenses were correspondingly reduced and net income applicable to the preferred and common stock amounted to $7,728,904, compared with $7,419,644, or $8.09 a share on 769,911 common shares, compared with $7.69 a share in the year ended June 30, 1930. Thus the common dividend is seen as earned twice over.

The total funded debt of the company and its subsidiaries is $151,111,794, of which the largest issue is the $86,560,146 sinking fund gold 6s due July 1, 1968. There is a $13,500,000 issue due Aug. 1, 1932, which pays 6½ per cent, but the rest of the debt is in 4 or 5 per cent bonds.

It may be of interest to know that the old tentative plan for paying owners of B. M. T. securities contemplated the payment by the city of the 6s at $1050 and interest, the 5½ per cent notes at $1005 and interest, the preferred stock at $100 a share and the common at $80.

A new unification plan is under consideration and in view of the decline in commodity prices and other costs it is believed that cost valuation of the properties as of the date of the adoption of the plan would be substantially lower than the original amount.

The new Untermyer plan provides for purchase of all the transit properties for $188,864,000 and allowing $50 a share for the common. This compares with current market prices of $36 a share on the common and $68 a share on the preferred stock, which pays $6 annually.

Thus the common now yields 11 per cent and the preferred 8.8 per cent. Considering the margin by which the dividends are being earned and the fact that the properties cannot be taken over by the municipality without due compensation, such generous yields can only be explained by the prevalence of investment fear regarding all securities.

WORLD PRODUCERS NOW SEEM WILLING TO GET TOGETHER

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 (AP)—Indications that discussions for further curtailment in copper output will be in progress before the end of the month were seen today in reports that all of the important copper producers of the world will send representatives to New York.

The trade interpreted the reported coming to New York of representatives of Rio Tinto, Katanga and Northern Rhodesian producers as indicating finally a real willingness to coöperate in finding a last solution of the problem of overproduction that has harassed the industry for the last two years.

Continuance of overproduction is estimated in trade circles already to have cost the industry between $20,000,000 and $30,000,000, on the assumption that the price of copper could have been stopped in its drop either between 11 and 12 cents a pound, or between 12 and 13 cents.

FALL RIVER CLOTH MARKET FEATURED BY DEMAND FOR SATEEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 3—Sateens were the best sellers in the local cloth market this week. Although orders for these goods were only moderate. Nearly all sateens that could be furnished for immediate or near-by delivery were absorbed.

Scattered light trading was done in combed marquisettes, twills and lawns.

Fairly extensive inquiry was made for print cloths, but the mills declined to do business in this field on the low prices offered.

Today's quotations on standard constructions are: 39-in., 56x44s, 4¼c; 27-in., 64x60s, 3⅞c; 27-in., 56x52s, 3⅝c; 27-in., 56x44s, 3⅛c and 25-in., 40x32s, 2c.

FOREIGN BONDS AT RECORD LOW PRICES

Rapidly falling prices of second-grade bonds have resulted in an average yield for this group that is close to 20 per cent, according to Moody's Investor's Service. Average return on 10 foreign issues rated Baa stood at 18.61 per cent at the end of September.

This contrasts with an average of 8.67 per cent for 30 corporate domestic bonds of the same rating and approximates the all-time record average yield for this type of foreign issue, the analysis states.

GENERAL THEATRES INCOME

General Theatres Equipment, Inc., in its statement of profit and loss for the six months ended June 30, 1931, shows net sales and other revenue of $6,235,149. After cost of sales, general and administrative expense, depreciation, etc., there remained net income of subsidiary companies amounting to $253,730. Income from dividends of Fox Film Corporation class A and B stocks amounted to $2,193,672 in the half year. Net income applicable to preferred and common stocks of General Theatres Equipment, Inc., after all charges was $883,383.

AUBURN AUTO SHIPMENTS JUMP

R. H. Faulkner, president of the Auburn Automobile Company, said shipments of Auburn and Cord cars in September totaled 851 units, or approximately double those of September, 1930.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor Rate 60 cents a line Minimum space four lines An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings Write or call for detailed information

AGENTS WANTED

A SPLENDID INCOME resulted for many Monitor readers who responded to our advertisement three years ago. Today this group is a valued part of the Rosemaid organization. Even greater opportunities are now open to Rosemaid representatives for to our exclusive line of frocks and lingerie we have added Virgin wool blankets, a splendid line of hosiery, raincoats and shirts. Liberal cash commissions. Write ROSEMAID CO., West St., Galion, O.

SELL beautiful 21-card $1 Christmas assortments; also personal greetings; up to 100% profit; sample box sent on approval. DOEHLER CO., Dept. S-22, Fitchburg, Mass.

EVERY home needs Cartside's fine Rust Soap. Removes ink, rust, fruit, chemical and all stains, containing iron, from washable materials. Agents wanted. Write for particulars. Dept. N, 677 Preston St., Philadelphia, Pa.

SELL Finest Personal Christmas Cards and Box Assortments to friends. Earn extra money spare time without experience. CRAFTS PROCESS CO., 1001 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

ANTIQUES

Antiques

Send for special free price list of hundreds of choice antiques of interest to collectors, dealers and home decorators. Will pay highest prices for antiques.

KATHARINE WILLIS
234 NORTHERN BLVD., FLUSHING, N. Y.
Phone Ind. 3-5515
"America's Best Known Antique Shop"

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 31 years recognized standing through which confidentialties are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; you identify yourself and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. E. SIXBY (INC.), 12th Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

REAL ESTATE

COUNTRY ESTATE—New magnificent English home set in grounds among beautiful oaks; ideal climate; commanding view of Santa Clara Valley; 18 rooms, 5 tiled baths, tiled swimming pool 32x76 with private dressing rooms; tennis court; lawns and rock gardens; putting green; owner will sell furnished or unfurnished; will mean investment of $250,000; address agent for details.
FRED. P. SHANER
Los Gatos, California

FOR SALE—Wonderful new 11-room residence, 4 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, beautiful trees, in beautiful Beverly Hills, Los Angeles, in the choice 800 Block North; for immediate sale at approximately half original cost; lot 120x234 ft. Address R-33, 911 Van Nuys Bldg., Los Angeles.

MERRICK, N. Y.—9-room house, bath, steam heat, all improvements; 2-car garage; sale or exchange for California property. KOEPPEL, 70 Laines Ave.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines. Minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS

BOX 24 cards cost 30c, sells $1.00. Box 20 cards, all double envelopes cost 50c, sells $1. Christmas wrapping package cost 50c, sells $1. And other big values. Beautiful $10 album on request. COLONIAL BEAUTY STUDIOS, INC., 100 Boylston St., Room 827.

CHRISTMAS CARDS

BOX 24 cards cost 30c, sells $1.00. Box 20 cards, all double envelopes, cost 50c, sells $1.00. Christmas wrapping package cost 50c, sells $1.00. And other big values. Beautiful $10 Album on request. COLONIAL BEAUTY STUDIOS, INC., 100 Boylston St., Room 827, Boston.

APARTMENTS AND FURNITURE

FURNITURE and furnishings of 6 rooms and bath for sale. For particulars call on MRS. PAGE, 2 Westland Ave., Suite 45, Boston.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C. (163rd), 165 Pinehurst Ave.—Gentleman share with young man attractive apartment; near Christian Science church. Williams.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Hotel Gralyn
28 CHARLESGATE WEST
BOSTON, MASS.
Just off Commonwealth Ave.

Restful and beautifully located, 5-minutes to Park St. Single and double rooms with kitchenette privileges. 2 to 5-room suites with kitchenette and private bath.

Tel. KEN more 2000
Robert K. Johnson, Manager

HIGH-CLASS SUITE
90 Fenway, Boston

Eight large rooms, reception hall, two baths, all rooms outside; General Electric refrigeration Apply to Superintendent or

CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston Tel. Laf. 7040

87 ST. STEPHEN ST.

Suites 2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath. Electric refrigeration. Rents $50 to $70. Apply on premises or

CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston Tel. Laf. 7040

ALLSTON, MASS.—$60

41 New Gordon St.—8 rooms, modern, sunny, upper, 2-family house. Stadium 2188.

APARTMENTS—1 to 9 large furnished and unfurnished room refrigeration, $35 up, in Back Bay, Brookline and Brighton. W. S. COOPER. 236 Huntington Ave., Boston. Ken. 1839.

BACK BAY
1-2 Rm. Apts. 99-103 Norway St. $30-$45
BRISTOL COUNTY TRUST
Office 102 Norway St., Boston. Ken. 9238
See janitor on premises

BACK BAY APARTMENTS—LOW RENTS
Furnished and unfurnished suites of 2-3 rooms, gas, electricity, Frigidaire, janitor service, continuous hot water; also 5, 6 and 7 rooms unfurnished, open fireplaces, hardwood floors, etc. See SUPT., 60 Gainsborough St. Ken. 2629.

BACK BAY, BOSTON
1, 2, 3-ROOM SUITES, unfurnished, all modern; no undesirable tenant welcomed; $35 up. SPRING REALTY CO., 131 Audubon Road. Commonwealth 4740.

BOSTON, Back Bay, 1-5-11-19 Peterboro St.—1 and 2-room kitchenette apts., modern improvements, Frigidaire. Tel. Ken. 7352, Comm. 8785.

BOSTON—Near Christian Science church, apartment 6 outside rooms; rent reasonable. Tel. Belmont 1629-W.

Beacon Hill Apartments

Attractive; overlooking Esplanade; all modern improvements. Tel. Richmond 4492, Boston.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Coolidge Corner—Two rooms, bath and kitchenette, piazza, garage; first floor in warm, quiet home. Regent 1987-M.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., 402 Broadway—6 rooms and sun porch, front and back piazzas; high class location; 3-family house; rent $100. Univ. 6503-W.

Harvard Square Apartments

Elevator, refrigeration, janitor service, etc. 1-2-3-4 rooms, $45 to $80 per month. Apply

R. C. GROVESTEIN
34-A BRATTLE ST. HARVARD SQ.
University 0462 OPEN EVENINGS

NEWTON—HEATED APARTMENTS
Overlook park and gardens; near Christian Science church in Newtonville; A-1 apartment building; every convenience; electric kitchens; $65 to $87. OWNER, Newton North 7123.

NEW YORK CITY, East 94th St., Between Park and Lexington—Attractive sunny 4-room apartment, extra lavatory; sublet unfurnished; bright. Hanover 2-4798. Unusually low rental.

N. Y. C., 17 W. 95th—Beautiful 1-room unfurnished apartments, baths, kitchenettes, all improvements; reasonable. Riverside 9-3681.

READING, MASS.—Furnished and heated upper apartment, 3-family house, 5 rooms, all improvements, large yard, garden space; good neighborhood; rent $60. Tel. 0942.

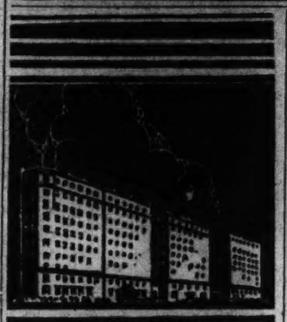
WEST HARTFORD, CONN., Lancaster Rd.—Six rooms, all modern, tile bath, shower, screened porch; 2nd floor; garage. Tel. 4-3004-M.

121 AUDUBON ROAD

Lincoln Apartments, facing Fenway, "known as one of the best apartment houses on Audubon Rd., Boston; 1-2-3 rooms, kitchenette, dinette, showers; Isolgerator; General Electric refrigerator; rents $45 up. Apply JANITOR, Tel. Commonwealth 9497, or owner, E. L. KARTT, Wellesley, Mass. Wellesley 0211-M.

APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENT HOMES
THOSE CONTEMPLATING CHANGING THEIR RESIDENCE QUARTERS THIS FALL ARE INVITED TO INSPECT THE ACCOMMODATIONS PROVIDED BY LONGWOOD TOWERS IN BROOKLINE. PLEASANTLY SITUATED ON RIVERDALE PARK AT LONGWOOD AVENUE, A VARIETY OF COMBINATIONS IN LARGE AND SMALL APARTMENTS IS OFFERED AT RENTALS OF $100 MONTHLY AND UPWARD. THE PUBLIC QUARTERS ARE SPACIOUS, DIGNIFIED, AND LUXURIOUS; THE APARTMENTS ARE ROOMY AND WELL PROVIDED WITH MODERN CONVENIENCES; AND A WIDE RANGE OF EFFICIENT AND COURTEOUS SERVICE IS AVAILABLE FOR THE GUEST. VISITS OF INSPECTION ARE CORDIALLY WELCOMED.
LONGWOOD TOWERS
On Riverdale Park at Longwood Avenue
Longwood Towers
BROOKLINE-MASS.



The MYLES STANDISH

At Bay State Road and Beacon, overlooking the placid Charles. Luxuriously appointed foyers and lounges, cheerful, gloriously sunny suites; complete and capable hotel staff service; fine dining room. Just ten minutes to center of City.

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LINCOLN HALLS
Overlooking the Fenway
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1-room, kit, bath, hall.....$40
1-room, alc, kit, bath, hall....$50
INCLUDING REFRIGERATION
A quiet refined building, conveniently and beautifully situated. Within walking distance of the Christian Science church and Symphony Hall. An unusual choice for fall occupancy.
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UNIV. 0477
Open all day Saturday
See Mr. Rogers, Supt., at No. 11

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FIREPLACES, ELECTRIC REFRIGERATION, switchboard service, bay windows, sunny exposure, 5 minutes' walk to Harvard Square.
3 rm, living rm, dining rm, bedroom, kit, bath, hall.....$65
4 rms (liv rm, din rm, 2 bedrms, kit, bath).....$82
Building Office open day and night
Bromley Ct., 84 Prescott St.
Overlooking Harvard Univ. Within 4 min. walk of the subway.
2-rm, kit, bath, hall, front cor $63
4-rm, kit, bath, hall, front cor $95
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATION, FIREPLACES, exceptional conveniences and modernness in a different atmosphere you will like. Ring Superintendent's bell.
GEORGE A. GILES, Management
UNIV. 0477
Open all day Saturday

CAMBRIDGE
17 Forest Street
"Each Apartment a Home"

To quiet and respectable people only, we offer these 2-3-4-room apartments, strictly modern. All outside rooms. Twelve minutes to Boston. Call Porter 5466.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY, 646 West End Ave. (91st)—3 rooms, bath, kitchen, electric refrigeration, radio; attractively furnished; one block subway, buses. Schuyler 4-5943 mornings until 11.

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NEW YORK CITY, GREENWICH VILLAGE—Attractive 4 rooms and bath, sunny corner apartment, 7 windows; quiet, refined neighborhood; near subway express station; real kitchen-dinette; reduced rental. 806 references. Tel. Tompkins Square 6-6363.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

HOME in country near Boston for limited number of children with reasoning mental and physical handicap; Christian Scientists preferred; competent person in charge with special experience in training children lamentarily unable to fit into their home surroundings. Box 196, Wayland, Mass.

WINNEBOGO
PRIVATE home for retarded children; individual training, experienced care; real playground. Write for circular. MISSES MABIE and DOROTHEA ROWEHL, Hicksville, L. I., N. Y.

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One of the oldest and best known camps in the White Mountains, N. H. Wonderful opportunity for large development. Write for particulars to P-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Back Bay Apartments

1-2-3 rooms, in first-class buildings, having all modern improvements, with Frigidaire; switchboard service. For particulars apply

Coleman & Gilbert Associates
339 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Commonwealth 3212

BUSINESS SERVICE

POSSIBLY YOU

May desire to have your product or service established in Boston or your distribution increased in New England! I would be interested to consider affiliating with responsible people. My general experience covers successful period of 20 years as factory sales agent and associate. Can contribute in development of most any honorable proposition; bank and character references. Box R-74, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

DOGS FOR SALE

FOR SALE
Two pedigreed Pomeranian puppies, 4½ months old; good home preferred to high price. Wellesley 1740-J, Mass.

DRESSMAKING

MODISH dressmaking, remodeling, alterations; prices reasonable. PEGGY MacDONALD, 319 Huntington Ave., Suite 6, Boston, Mass. Ken. 9080.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, University 4-5242, N. Y. C.

VOCATIONAL BUREAU Inc
105 W. 40th St. New York City PENna. 5389.
Trained office personnel. Personnel Interviews only, 9-1 daily, except Saturday.

GARAGES

SOUTH END GARAGE
Storage—Cars Washed by Machine—Day and Night Service—Repairing—Transients Accommodated. 112-116 Worcester St., Boston. Ken. 7845 and Com. 9279.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

A USEFUL lady's maid is required by Lady Ashley Cubitt, Government House, Bermuda; excellent dressmaker, cut out and make; good needlewoman; care of wardrobe; very willing; Christian Scientist preferred; good references required; English wages.

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WOMAN living alone desires another woman of refinement both for companionship and to share in the expense of an attractive old colonial home in country town; within 15 miles of Boston. Address Box R-75, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Tenacre Inc.
Tel. Princeton 735 PRINCETON, N. J.
Rest Home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

HOUSES TO LET

HOLLISTON, MASS.—New 6-room bungalow, furnished; garage, electric refrigerator, bath; near trains and village; splendid view; $50. LOUIS ROSOFF. Dev. 6729 or 1484 Beacon St. (Boston).

WINTER HAVEN, FLA.—Attractive furnished bungalow, living room, dining room, breakfast room, kitchen, 2 bedrooms, bath, screened living porch, house heated, garage; near large lake facing main boulevard. Call Puritan Hotel, Room 536, Boston, Mass.

LECTURES

WE are printing in full in our issue of Oct. 10 lecture by Hon. William E. Brown, C. S. B. of Los Angeles, Calif., entitled "Christian Science: The Science of Spiritual Causation." Copies are 5c each. Orders received until Oct. 14. Copies of lecture by Judge Samuel W. Greene: "C. S.: Its Healing Message" still available. Foreign postage extra. THE FAIRHAVEN STAR, Fairhaven, Mass.

LOST AND FOUND

FOUND BY BOSTON POLICE DEPT.
146816—LADDERS, 2 small stepladders.
129315—TIRE. Lee cord, tube and red disc wheel 32-6.00.
204504—COAT, gent's light brown topcoat, badly worn.

CALL PROPERTY CLERK'S OFFICE
239 Milk Street Tel. Hancock 0260

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HONEST repairing lengthens the life of a damaged bag or trunk. COPLEY LUGGAGE SHOP, 63 Huntington Ave., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVER, 194 Harvard Street, Boston. 24, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

ALL details arranged for shipping your HOUSEHOLD GOODS or AUTO between ATLANTIC and PACIFIC COAST points in THRU freight cars at LOW RATES.
EMPIRE FREIGHT CO.
93 Huntington Avenue, Ken. 4436, Boston

MUSICIANS

PROFESSIONAL pianist and accompanist, teacher of piano. MRS. GERTRUDE DAVIS, 110 St. Stephen St., Com. 8469, Boston, Mass.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C., 11 West 42nd (Room 1038)—Practitioner's beautiful front office facing Park; part time. Ch. 4-3830, Ch. 8-9448.

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office, single, attractive, for rent part time, 342 Madison Ave., Room 714. Telephone Murray Hill 2-18172.

PRACTITIONER'S office part time; reasonable. 32 West 42nd Street, New York City. Telephone Longacre 5-6510.

PRACTITIONER'S office for rent part time, 20 East 42nd St. corner Madison. Tel. mornings, Murray Hill 2-8260 (N. Y. C.).

PAYING GUESTS

PITTSFIELD, MASS., Clinton Hall, Tel. 2054—Home atmosphere, balanced meals, spacious rooms; near church; folder. M. V. HAIGHT.

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SIDNEY B. DURPEE
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"The Home of Rollins College"
RENTALS
The Winter Park Land Co.
Real Estate Sales and Service Since 1904

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We Also Sell Coal and Coke

The New Fall Fashions at Purse Appealing Prices!

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GARDEN SUPPLIES
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Pictures and Frames
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1915 1ST AVENUE N.
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309 20TH STREET N.

ENNA JETTICK
Shoes for Women
Guarantee Shoe Co.
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SHOW CARDS, BANNERS, OFFICE DOORS, WINDOWS, TRUCKS, REAL ESTATE, etc.
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BAKE SHOP AND DELICATESSEN
A full line of Monarch Canned Goods.
We Now Deliver Phone 7-5871

Beauty Salon Marinello
The only beauty shop operated by
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PHONE

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With All His Salespeople
Now at
WORTH'S
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FOREMAN & MEADOR
Real Estate, Insurance
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"A Store Near You"
MOBILE, ALABAMA

GAYFER'S
Quality . . . . Service
MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE

Eat Smith's Bread—It's Pure
SMITH'S BAKERY
GORDON SMITH, Proprietor
"Where Quality and Purity Count"

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Montgomery French
Cleaners—Dyers—Launderers
CURB SERVICE
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PERMANENT WAVING MANICURING
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Operated by
Acme Feed and Fuel Co.
98% New River Coal At-Coal-A Coal
L. C. YOUNG, JR. H. C. JAMES O. K. HOGAN
"Sudden Service and Sure Satisfaction"

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A Complete Assortment
VEGETABLES—GROCERIES—MEATS
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Quality Foods Courtesy Service

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Carnation
THE WHELESS SANITARY MARKET
Service With Friendliness
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QUALITY . . . SERVICE
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Quality Groceries and Meats Fruits and Vegetables
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Stocked with high class merchandise
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Supreme Motor and Gulf Pride Oils
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Excellent Food and Service
COLLIER BLDG.
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"Jacksonville's Leading Grocer"
"THERE IS ONE NEAR YOU"
38 STORES IN JACKSONVILLE
Best Prices—Service Coupons

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October Linen Sale
Offers Quality Linens at Low Prices

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Florsheim Shoes
for Men and Women
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LEVY'S ADAMS AT HOGAN
Le Mar Frocks
"Paris Chic at a Price!"
$16.50
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Invest in Satisfaction and Economy
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WHERE YOU CAN CHOOSE FOR YOURSELF

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MRS. J. A. McKEE
Incorporated
Graduate Corsetiere
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Foundation Garments—Brassieres
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GOLD STRIPE

The pure-thread, full-fashioned silk stocking with the patented Gold Stripe that prevents garter runs.

Exclusively at

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Formerly with Greenleaf & Crosby 30 Years

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DISTINCTIVE—INDIVIDUAL

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Visitors Welcome JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

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Palate Appeal

Worthmor Ice Cream

has it

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Complete Tire Service

Accessories at all our filling stations

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Headquarters Filling Station
168 SW 1ST STREET PH. 29868

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A Complete Department Store

THE

ROUND TABLE

"The House of Friendliness"

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GENUINE

HOME COOKED MEALS

Special accommodations for room and board

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"Where the best costs less"

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Renovators and manufacturers of mattresses, box springs, cushions, pillows and upholstery of all kinds.

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Interior Decorators

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Dry Goods *Notions*

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MINNIE BOSTICK

Showing Delightful Little Hats

Smart and becoming
Priced reasonable

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Cleaners—Dyers
Launderers

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Near Orange Ave.
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36 Years of Service in Orlando

"QUALITY DID IT"

2 Stores: Orlando & Daytona Beach

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The First National Bank & Trust Company

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Banking—All Departments

Commercial, Savings, Trust Department, Acts as Executor, Administrator, or Trustee.

Monarch Food Products

Fresh Vegetables
Western Meats

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STETSON HATS

Look well—last long

The MEN'S SHOP

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The Bank of Sarasota

Oldest and Largest Bank in Sarasota County

Taste the Difference in

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SARASOTA • FORT MYERS • BRADENTON

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CLEANING and DYEING
LADIES' AND GENTS' APPAREL
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Our delivery covers the entire city in time for breakfast

Tampa Stock Farms Dairy

FOREMOST ICE CREAM

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The LUCILE DAVIS BEAUTY SHOP

Tulip Wood Oil
Permanent Waves, $10
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Reasonable prices in Plumbing, Heating, Repair Work

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BALDWIN-MITCHELL M. & M. LYNCH

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Exclusive Millinery

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BECKWITH-RANGE JEWELRY CO.

410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

Chandler's Corset Shop

Corsets, Underwear, Corselettes
Girdles, Hosiery

10% Discount to Business Women

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Old Reliable Shoe Fixry

CHARLES S. UNGER, *Manager*
Established 1910

Shoes dyed any color

408 TAMPA STREET

Quality Material—Honest Service

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ALFAR CREAMERY CO.

Ice Cream, All Flavors, Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products

WEST PALM BEACH
FT. PIERCE and FT. LAUDERDALE

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LAUNDRY May's Kimball 8300 DYEING

An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
Atlanta, Ga.

Phone Jackson 0414 ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Whitman's Laundry

"Puts the Dash"

Independent—Progressive—Competitive

"CANADA DRY"

A delicious and refreshing drink. Always keep a carton in the house.

PIGGLY WIGGLY

Permanent Waving

Meyer & Fuller

BEAUTY SHOP

All Lines of Beauty Culture

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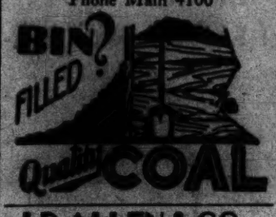
Phone Main 4100



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Ready-to-Wear Millinery—Accessories

PEACHTREE AT CAIN

SAVANNAH

Keep That Fresh Snappy Appearance

in your clothes by having them Dry Cleaned often at

FREE BROS. DRY CLEANING CO.

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Everything Electrical

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G. E. Electric Refrigerators

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Complete Outfitters for Men and Boys

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Stetson Hats

Eighteen East Broughton St., Savannah, Ga.

"Say it with Flowers"

RICHARDSON'S *FLORIST*

Bull and Liberty Sts., Savannah, Ga.

Morris Shoe Repair Shop

16 WEST BROUGHTON ST.

Expert Shoe Repairing
All Work Guaranteed

THE STAR LAUNDRY

Family Washing • Rough Dry
Economy

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COAL

Carolina Coal & Ice Co.

66 Patton Avenue Phone 130

GARDNER'S SHOE HOSPITAL

Master Shoe Dyers

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ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Abbott-Knight

Dry Cleansing

Mountain City Laundry

A Complete Cleaning Service

207-219 COXE AVENUE PHONE 7000

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Charlotte Laundry

Incorporated

Launderers, Dyers and Cleaners
Rug Cleaning—Hat Cleaning

A Service to Fit Every Purse

Dial Phone 3-5191

Corner 2nd and College Streets

P. O. Box 292 Dial Phone 3-0533

Charles W. Christian Co.

Heating and Ventilating
Engineers and Contractors

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The Famous

Crystal Restaurant

Twenty Years on the Square

The Home is the Only Competitor

545-547 Penn Street, Reading, Pa.

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Local Classified

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CANNES REGION, MAGAGNOSC—Mesdemoiselles BABUT-MONOD receive few children; refined home, severe care; also guests occasionally; modern accommodation; garden.

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PARIS—"SUZY OLIVIER" (herself); dressmaking, lingerie; comes to your home. Write to 8, rue de Calais (8ème). Telephone: Central 34-05.

ENGLISH LESSONS

PARIS—English commercial correspondence 150 frs. a month, 3 lessons a week. MISS REUBS, 227 Boulevard Pereire (17ème).

FRENCH LESSONS

PARIS—French lady teaches French grammar, conversation, diploma; knowledge English. MLLE. ROBBA, 18 rue Randolph, Auteuil 72-00.

MILLINERY MATERIAL WANTED

EUROPE, BRITISH ISLES—Australian manufacturer wants to buy straws, braids, all grass, hoods, novelties, etc. Latest samples to L. CASSIDY, 606 Burwood Road, Hawthorn E2, Victoria, Australia.

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BERLIN—Paying guests received in charming home, with or without board. FRAU VON HARPPRECHT, Berlin W. Germany, Passauerstr. 32. Tel. Olive 1361.

PARIS — Advertiser warmly recommends charming French family home to serious students. Luxembourg gardens; excellent cuisine; terms, 10 years in family home. "spelling," MADAME SCHUTTENBERGER, 66, rue Denfert-Rochereau, Paris, 14e.

RAWALPINDI, INDIA—Comfortable suites with private sitting rooms; excellent cuisine; separate tables. MISS GORE, "Derrymore," Napier Road.

CONTINENTAL EUROPE

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

PERSONAL SERVICE

HAMBURG — Mending, repairing of dresses and coats; also clothes made to measure for business women; postcard sufficient. Frau Paula METZIA, Fruerstrasse 1.

POST WANTED

EDUCATED English woman desires post for English pair Prague or Germany (any part). Box M-798, 3 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

FRENCHMAN, 34, teaching, business, administrative experience, languages, seeks responsible position any country. Box 64, 3, Avenue de l'Opéra, Paris.

GERMAN girl, 20, seeks new post now or later where opportunity to learn English; experienced all housework and waiting. Frl. Josefine STEHR, Hotel Drei Könige, Baden-Baden, Germany.

YOUNG man, 22, skilled locksmith and skilled weaver, seeks post of any kind, home or abroad. Bruno STOY, Soest/Ba., Rosenstr. 17, Germany.

WANTED by man & wife, position as caretakers or housekeeper & useful man, abroad or England; excellent references; free November to March. Box M-907, 3 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

ROOMS TO LET

BERLIN — Comfortable room with balcony to let furnished; easy of access. Frau RICHTER-TÖTTEN, Berlin W., Nürnberger Str. 33-34. Tel. B 4 Bavaria 1715.

TEACHERS

LONDON—English lessons for foreigners private or classes, by experienced certificated teacher; conversational, grammar, business, etc.; also French lessons by French teacher. MISS LIVERAY, 34, Colville Terrace, London, W. 11.

AUSTRIA

VIENNA

Ladies' Outfitters

MARIE FREIER

DAMEN-KLEIDER-SALON

I., Naglergasse 6 (nicht 4), Mezz.
Kleider und Konfektion - Bürgerliche Preise
Phone U 23-0-68

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

WATCHES

Paul Böttger

Frederiksberggade 23

Phone Byen 6441

HOLM

Ladies' Underwear and Stockings
Fancy Articles and Hats

NIELS HEMMINGSENSGADE 6
Tel. Byen 637-X

TRICOT

DRY GOODS, GENTLEMEN'S UNDERWEAR, STOCKINGS, SOCKS.

H. RIEMER

Rebekkavej 26 Tel. Hell. 2579

"ACACIA"

FLOWERS

FALKONERALLE 1 Tel. 14731

Member of F. T. D

Flowers delivered over the whole world.

ROSKILDE

ARCHITECT

SV. ENGGAARD-PEDERSEN

Bredgade 19. Telt. Roskilde 1007

FRANCE

CANNES—FRENCH RIVIERA

For reliable REAL ESTATE information on the Riviera, consult:

ALFRED SHARON

Attorney-at-Law

17, rue des Belges, Cannes.
Many years of experience.

PARIS

MONITOR

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3 Avenue de l'Opéra

MARIA-JANE

9, rue Saint-Lazare

EXQUISITE HAND-EMBROIDERED BAGS

Original Designs
Point Beauvais, Viennois, Aubusson, Petit Point, etc.

ELZA-LEE

PERFECT AMERICAN FOOD

130, Blvd. Saint-Germain, Paris

The Smallest but Smartest

Umbrella Shop in Paris

WILSON

8, rue Duphot (Madeleine)
The Success of the Season
WILSON'S UNIQUE BAGS, Frs. 105,-
SEE HIS UMBRELLAS, Frs. 200,-

MILLINERY

Haute Mode
Moderate Prices

ANNY DACCORD

56, Faubourg St-Honoré
Elysée Building No. 70

A Home in Paris

is offered by Mme. M. G. Hintboven in her appointed flat with every modern convenience. Salons, library, facilities for entertaining your friends. The freedom of a hotel with the comfort of a home. Inclusive prices.

190, rue de Grenelle, Paris (7e)
Tel. Ségur 29-64

Maurice Hairdressing Salon

Operated by Experts—Soft Water

61, RUE DE L'ARCADE
(Opposite St. Lazare station)
Tel: Europe 39-25

PRINCESS MARY'S HOSIERY

FRENCH HOUSE: 200 rue St-Honoré
HIGH CLASS SILK STOCKINGS
ANGORA UNDERWEAR
ITALIAN SILK UNDERWEAR

LOUISE LIANE

34, rue Vignon HATS
Tel.: Louvre 39-36 from 200 francs.

Hotel Brighton

218 rue de Rivoli

Finest situation opp. Tuileries Gardens
Entirely renovated
Moderate terms

FRANCE

PARIS (Continued)

Grand Garage Descombes

13, rue Descombes, Paris (17ème)
(Porte Champerret) Tel.: Wagram 19-19

Complete and Conscientious Garage SERVICE

We will buy, sell, exchange or repair a car of any make, hire you one for a day or a month, with or without a chauffeur.

ACCESSORIES

Sté Automobile Louis Graf & Co.

ELYSEE Coiffure

81, Avenue George V.
(Champs Elysées)
Tel.: Elysée 53-18, 54-27

One of the best equipped Coiffeurs in Paris.

Special room for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children.

SAINT-RAPHAEL—(French Riviera)

DRESSES JERSEY, etc. *LATEST NOVELTIES*

BOKA

BOULEVARD FÉLIX MARTIN

GERMANY

BERLIN

MONITOR

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Unter den Linden 59A

Furniture—Möbel

SCHLAFZIMMER

Herren-u. Speisezimmer

WILLI KLUG

O 34, Warschauerstr. 13, Fabrikgebäude pt.
Tel. E 8 Andreas 4800

Hotel Münchener Hof

Anhalter Station Stresemann Str 93
3 minutes from Potsdamer Station
Modern Comforts. Running Water. Moderate Prices.

Dainty Fancy Work, Speciality Tapestry

H. LANGENBECK, Kleist. Str. 26a

FEINE HANDARBEITEN

Spezialität: Goblins

DRESDEN

GOWNS—COATS—COSTUMES
to Measure and Ready-Made

A. M. SCHUMANN

Moscinsky Str. 2/1

DAMENMODEN

Anfertigung und Fertigabteilung Kleider/Mäntel/Kostüme

FRANKFURT a/M

SCHUHHAUS BENEDIKT G.m.b.H.

KAISER STRASSE 11

Unsere Qualitäts-Schuhwaren zu jetzt Zeitgemässen Preisen!

English Spoken!

HAMBURG

Concert and Oratorio Singer (Contralto)

MARGARETE JANDA

Hamburg 39, Gellert Str. 25
gives also singing lessons and trains pupils for appearing in public
Diction

HOLLAND

AMSTERDAM

DRUKKERIJ

(Printer)

M. J. PORTIELJE

General Advertising Office
All Printing

249 SPUISTRAAT Phone 43650

THE HAGUE

MAISON "AU CAMELIA"

ROBES *COATS* *FURS*

Lange Voorhout 50-52

The Hague Phone 110613

H. A. VERHOOG VLEESCHHOUWER

BUTCHER

Piet Heinstraat 81 Tel. 330358

FLOWER SHOP

D. MAARSCHALK

Valtriusstraat 113 Tel. 334850

MEMBER OF EUROPEAN & AMERICAN FLOWER EXPRESS

ITALY

FLORENCE

MONITOR

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11 Via Magenta

PRINTER

L. FRANCESCHINI

Via della Spada 2 Telephone 21-367

Commercial Works

Catalogue Lists

Artistic Printing

Publications of all kinds

GIUSEPPE VIVALDI

10 Lung'Arno Acciaiuoli

Florentine Jewelry, every variety of stone. Suitable for Christmas Gifts.

Recommended by the Women's Rest Tour Association of Boston.

NORWAY

OSLO

ADELSTEN JENSEN

Torvet 13

Gentlemen's and Children's Outfitter

NORWAY

OSLO (Continued)

WILLIAM SCHIØTT

SKIPPERGATE 6

Oslo

PROVISION SHIPCHANDLER

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

Lagerson

SHOE STORE

Kungsgatan 4, Stockholm

Established in 1874

Stockholm Göteborg

Mrs. Stina Löf MILLINER

Winter Novelties from Paris.

Biblioteksgatan 3, 1 tr.

Also at Centrums Ifrisgård, Kungsgatan

Anton Larsson

Foto-Magasin

Mästersamuelsgatan 9

Developing Printing Enlargements

Frames and Framing Work

Carpets Curtains Tapestries

Myrstedts Matthörna

Stockholm

Kungsgatan 5

Astrid Ahlström & Co.

MILLINERY SHOP

Always latest Novelties

Biblioteksgatan 12 1st and 2nd floor

STOCKHOLMS NYA FRUKTAFFÄR

FRUIT STORE

Birgerjarlsgatan 32
Tel. Norr 933, Norr 2402

MIMOSA FLORISTS

3 Norrlandsgatan 3

Recommend their artistic floral work

Tel. 11 70 92

By appointment

OSCAR BERGS KONDITORI

Established 1863

Manufacturers of High Class Chocolates and Sweets

14 Regeringsgatan; 28 Sturegatan

SWITZERLAND

BERNE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau

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BOLLWERK 15

ACCORDIONS

Lessons given by

E. STEIGER

Flurstrasse 5

Accordions, music, repairs, etc.

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY Ltd.

BERNE ZURICH

The House for Carpets and Linoleum

SALON DE COIFFURE

KOFMEL

PERMANENT WAVING

Zeitglockenlaube 6
Tel. Chr. 34.90

PERMANENT WAVING

Great Care to Produce a Beautiful Wave

MAISON WILDBOLZ

Founded 1837 Marktgasse 9.

DAUT & CIE

5 Christoffelgasse

Specially equipped for every kind of high class Umbrellas and Walking Sticks. Moderate prices. Repairs promptly. Re-covering.

PURE Honey and Fig Jelly

Reformhaus Ruprecht

THEATERPLATZ 9, BERNE

Charcuterie Fine Boucherie

Pork Butchers

FOUNDED 1897

Adolf Lobsiger- Mathys

31 SPITALGASSE 31
TEL. BW. 34.54

Gramophones & records of the best makes. 6 audition-rooms, exquisitely installed.

Phonos

KRAMGASSE 66 BERN

WHERE TO EAT?

At the vegetarian Restaurant RYFFLIHOF, NEUENGASSE 30, 1st floor, A. NUSSBAUM. (1 minute from the station.)

Home made food. Specialty of salads and fruit.

Midday 2 Fr. Evening Fr. 1.50

E. HELLER-SICKERT

(formerly G. Maumary)

MÜNZGRABEN 4 NEAR PALACE BELLEVUE

Gloves, stockings, ties, scarves.

M. VIFIAN-ZBINDEN

Chemiserie

Kramgasse 10, Berne
Tel. Chr. 36.79

SWITZERLAND

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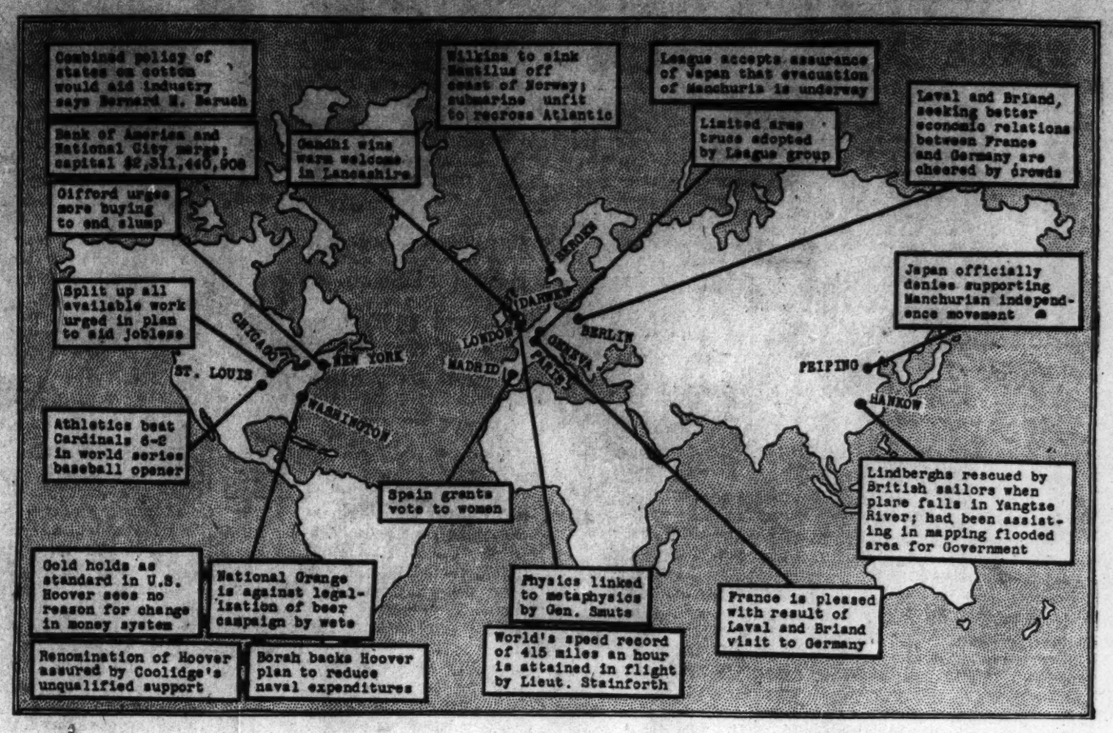
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


Combined policy of states on cotton would aid industry says Bernard M. Baruch
Bank of America and National City merge; capital $2,511,460,900
Gandhi wins warm welcome in Lancashire
Wilkins to sink Nautilus off coast of Norway; submarine unfit to regross Atlantic
League accepts assurance of Japan that evacuation of Manchuria is underway
Limited arms trade adopted by League group
Laval and Briand, seeking better economic relations between France and Germany are cheered by crowds
Clifford urges more buying to end slump
Split up all available work urged in plan to aid jobless
Japan officially denies supporting Manchurian independence movement
Athletics beat Cardinals 6-2 in world series baseball opener
Spain grants vote to women
Lindbergh rescued by British sailors when plane falls in Yangtse River; had been assisting in mapping flooded area for Government
Gold holds as standard in U.S. Hoover sees no reason for change in money system
National Grange is against legalization of beer campaign by vote
Physics linked to metaphysics by Gen. Smuts
France is pleased with result of Laval and Briand visit to Germany
Renomination of Hoover assured by Coolidge's unqualified support
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All Nature

Magpie
(Pica Pica)

Where: Europe, northwest Africa and Asia. Abundant in the British Isles. California has a sub-species of magpie, resembling the European.

Distinguishing features: A long tail, lustrous with green, bronze and purple, reflecting iron; a deep glossy black that covers the entire body and wings except for the pure white of the upper wing feathers, underparts, and the inner web of flight-feathers.

The remarkable structure of the magpie's nest is well known to most children, who at some time in their early lessons have read the story of how the magpie attempted to show all the birds how to build a real nest. The story relates that the birds flew off one by one as she finished each operation, none ever learning the whole process, but being satisfied with even partial instructions.

Truly, the nest of the magpie is one of the best constructed in the entire class, the foundation consisting of stout twigs, turf and clay molded into a deep hollow cup, plastered with earth and lined with fibers. All around this is erected a basketlike dome of thorny sticks, leaving only a small hole in one side for an entrance.

The magpie lays from six to nine eggs, pale blue-green in color, speckled with brown and gray.

The "pie," as Europeans know this bird, is a crow, and the male is found to be like the jay, the raven and several birds of prey, in being able to find a new mate within a few days in cases where it is deprived of its first. In fact, it seems as though some bird telegraph system informs all females in the vicinity, for as with the jays, a large gathering of birds is reputed to appear, from which the new mate is chosen.

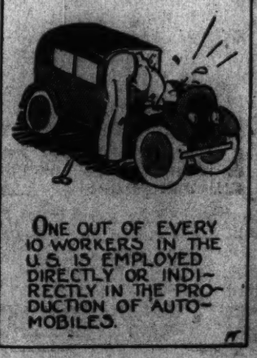
In Norway these little birds are quite tame, nesting in towns in back yards and gardens, while in Britain they are shy and most people know them only in cages where captivity robs them of their carriage and radiant beauty.

Do You Know That—

Seven hundred thousand miles of the total highway mileage of 3,030,000 in the United States is surfaced?

A cargo of 4270 tons of sunflower seed oil from Odessa, Ukraine, received at New Orleans, will be used in making food products and soap?

Worth Knowing



A Quotation for Today

IT IS the troubles that never come which prevent us from making the best of the real blessings of life.—DEAN INGE.

The Mail Bag

Melbourne, Victoria, Australia

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag, and I hope that it will bring me many correspondens.

About two months ago our new church was opened, and at each service (we had four) the church was crowded. I have been attending the Christian Science Sunday School for the last five years.

I am 16 years of age, and should like any girl of my age to correspond with me. I am interested in books, sports, photography and love every kind of animal. I also promise faithfully to answer every letter I receive. —— Patricia M.

Winter Park, Florida

Dear Editor:

I am writing this letter especially in appreciation of The Christian Science Monitor and what it means to me whether in school or at home. This past year while at school I had the opportunity of getting fine articles on the stars and planets, which helped me very much in my studies. The star series on the Saturday Features page was also very helpful to me. I also enjoyed another series that appeared in the Monitor called the "Cheerups." My brother and I made a scrapbook of them and then painted the pictures, which made them look much more attractive. I am now making a scrapbook of "In Lighter Vein" and "All Nature" series. I also enjoy the Home Forum, Children's and Fashions pages. I thought the continued story, "The Mystery of Rainbow Mine," very good and I hope there will be another like it soon. The puzzles in the Monitor are great fun to work, and I am going to make a scrapbook of them some day.

Through the Mail Bag I have gained many friends, all of whom are Americans, and although I think a great deal of these correspondents, I should love to have some foreign girls write to me. I am interested in drawing, reading, playing tennis, swimming and rowing. Please write to me, some foreign girls! All letters will be answered, whether from near or far. I am 14 years old.

Love to all the Mail Baggers.
—— Virginia J.

Long Beach, California

Dear Editor:

I have one correspondent that I gained through the Mail Bag and have found her letters very interesting and should like to correspond with any girl of my age (14) from any country or state. I enjoy sports of all kinds and reading.

We live in a city where the oil wells look like trees with their leaves burnt off. It is a field that produces lots of the United States oil. It doesn't spoil the city, though, for the oil wells are all in one spot. We have a very nice beach which is considered one of the best along the Pacific coast.

I am a Camp Fire Girl. We have a camp in the mountains which is very beautiful and we have great fun there. We do many interesting things in the winter, and I should be glad to write and tell any girl who is interested in Camp Fire.

With love to the Mail Bag readers. Dorothy McG.

Waltham, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

Each time I read the Mail Bag, I am impressed more and more. Why? Because so many of the letters express such sentiments of good will and brotherliness. And the Mail Bag is performing such a wonderful service to those who are interested in "other lands and other peoples," by giving them the opportunity to become acquainted with people with similar hobbies and interests. I, for one, can never say enough in behalf of the Mail Bag. It has meant a great deal to me, in the five years since its first appearance. The friends I have made have given me so much joy. For when I stop and think that I have met a "baker's dozen" of these Mail Baggers, and remember the pleasure and joy we derived from these meetings, I can never be grateful enough for the Mail Bag. Without it, we should never have become friends.

I wish I had a few Mail Baggers in Japan, Sweden or any other Scandinavian country, Austria and France. Also I should like to hear from someone in the Philippines, South America and western Canada. Really, I should say "anywhere in the world." I am an "over-twenty," interested in books, music, theater, current events (very much interested in this!), and travel. Reading is one of my more important hobbies. But, I hope that for years to come my chief hobby will remain unchanged, that is "Mail Bagging."
—— Gladys D.

Savannah, Georgia

Dear Editor:

My home, Savannah, is considered a beautiful city. The tourists especially marvel over the beautiful Spanish moss-covered oaks that line many of our streets and also roads leading to suburbs.

I am greatly interested in the Monitor and the Mail Bag, and find various articles most helpful in school work. Vacation will soon be over and when school opens I shall enter in my first year of high school.

Savannah has a new airport which opened about a year ago and has since then, grown quite rapidly. Last winter I had the opportunity to "take-to-the-air," once in a small dirigible and once in an airplane. I am 14 and am deeply interested in aviation, music, and sport of all kinds. I should like very much to correspond with some girl of my age or older who lives in France or England, as I am partly French and English myself.

I study French in school and with the help of my father or mother, who speak it, should be able to translate any letter received in that language. Nina Finch C.

Jolly Tar Puzzle

The hats of six jolly tars are shown. Try to complete the words for which definitions are given below. Each word starts with the letters "Tar." See how many you can do without reference to a dictionary. Definitions: A mark to shoot at. Late. A system of duties. To become dull. Waterproof canvas. To loiter on the way.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Lowest Total Puzzle: Start at 2. Move to 1, then 4, 1, 2, 3, 2, 3—Total 19.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Desert Road

Salt Lake City, Utah

THE writer left Twin Falls, Idaho last December, in a snowstorm to drive back to Salt Lake City. The start was not made until about 8 in the evening. The distance being so great, it was decided to return by way of the Snowville cut-off. This stretch of road about 100 miles long is a barren desert waste most of the way.

About the middle of this waste the car suddenly skidded and went into the ditch. The fresh snow showed there had been no cars that way during the night, so after working about an hour to get back on the highway, the writer decided to leave the car and start walking. To add to the general gloominess of the situation, the coyotes kept up a continuous howl.

After the writer walked about an hour, a car approached, and though it was hailed it continued on its way! A surge of resentment came in—to think anyone would pass another in such circumstances! However, an effort was made then and there to put out such thoughts. After a few minutes this erroneous thinking was gone, and it was realized that these people had probably not fully understood his predicament.

About a half-hour later, then 3:30 in the morning, another car approached—from the rear this time. It stopped and picked up the writer. To his astonishment the hiker discovered he was in his own car. It was driven by the man who had recently passed him!

Explanations followed. The young man and his wife were driving through the country from Iowa. A short time before his father had been attacked by some hitch-hikers, and not realizing the character of the country they were going through they were cautious about stopping for anyone. However, when they saw the car by the side of the road, they realized what had happened, pulled the disabled car out of the ditch, and the young man had driven back with it.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

"That" in resolutions (Miss H. L. L., who asks if "that" should be started with a small letter or a capital in sentences or paragraphs following a colon which is used after the word "Resolved" or after a phrase such as, "It was regularly moved, seconded, and carried.")—In the first place a colon is not used after *Resolved* in resolutions; use the comma, and follow it with "That" (capital T). For example, the generally accepted form for a resolution is:

Whereas, It has pleased . . . ; therefore be it
Resolved, That . . .; and be it further
Resolved, That . . . etc.

For ordinary purposes of record-keeping there is no fault to find with the submitted sample:

It was regularly moved, seconded, and carried:
That . . . ;
That . . . ; and
That . . .

In ordinary sentence structure a colon is followed by a word with a capital letter only when the word begins a complete quotation, or what is equivalent to a quotation (without quotation marks).

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. James E. Patton, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Monitor Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

The League as Lighthouse

UNDULY pessimistic are the views which are generally expressed by European politicians at this moment. It cannot be denied that there are cracks and fissures in the social structure which doubtless denote that a transformation of society as we have known it is in process of being effected. The world seems to have outgrown its old framework, and changes of a far-reaching character are imminent. These need not be cause for regret. The habit of regarding changes as necessarily undesirable comes from a natural but illogical desire for complete stability. Stability is good, but progress is better.

With a world in flux there is need for solid landmarks. The sessions of the League of Nations just ended have prompted the question, Does it supply that need? Apparently it is often thought that the trials through which many countries are now passing in some way proves the League of little worth. This opinion was freely uttered this year at the League Assembly by those who had looked to Geneva to maintain things as they are. Since the League has not contrived to stereotype institutions, there is a tendency to condemn it. And yet surely the right attitude for those nations which are in the League, and even for those who are outside, is to be grateful for its existence as a definite permanent institution which stands firm amid shifting values. The League, indeed, is the nucleus of the new age.

It is not unlikely that we are at a crisis in the world's history—one of those crises, like the Renaissance and the Reformation, which constitute the starting-point of a fresh epoch. Many of the ideals of this period, which is emerging with doubt and difficulty from the ashes of the old, are embodied in the League. It contains and will preserve, for example, the idea of internationalism, of mutual help, of world-wide solidarity; and therefore it is, as it were, a bridge between the old and the new.

Whether one believes that the United States should belong to the League or should remain aloof from the League, he can rejoice in any progress made by the idea of world brotherhood and coöperation. How the idea is expressed is perhaps of secondary consequence, provided that it is expressed. It happens that the League, although lacking universality in its membership, is nevertheless the most powerful exponent and recipient of the idea of universality which is the moving force of the times that are beginning.

It follows that the League, so far from being rendered useless by the turbulence of the hour, has become an indispensable ark of refuge. Doubtless it has made many mistakes, since it is the sum total of national energies and beliefs; doubtless it represents the old as well as the new, and has championed the outmoded, as well as the enlightened, international consciousness. But if it be true that certain exclusive conceptions are being swept away, and are giving place to other conceptions of interdependence, the League itself does not, despite appearances, suffer from the upheavals. On the contrary, its true purpose emerges, like that of a lighthouse, more clearly than ever. It should be seen for what it is—the microcosm of the New World.

To suggest that it has failed is to ignore its essential function, which is precisely that of being the center of the forward-looking aspirations of a humanity which is breaking its former bounds. If around it other institutions begin to betray their impermanence, the League stands, foursquare, a permanent institution, in which are collected, and from which radiate, the forces of the future.

Added Fare for Taxicab Riders

HUMAN ingenuity having again triumphed over an obstacle, in this case the limited space offered in the interior of a cab, many New York City taxicabs are being equipped to enable those who ride to read—advertising. A revolving and illuminated cylinder will command the vision of the traveler, thrusting upon him a succession of advertisements. This, one understands, is regarded with great satisfaction as another way of keeping purchasable commodities in the public eye.

But will this new companion be so very enthusiastically welcomed? It is questionable whether the pleasure of traveling in a taxi will be enhanced by an almost compulsory perusal of the same information about the same commodity at two and a half-minute intervals. The invention may prove such as, in Bacon's phrase, "giveth occasion of satiety." The billboard will have a little brother in the taxicab, and from the prevailing sentiment toward billboards it can hardly be argued that the tendency of the time eagerly demands an addition to the family.

Much advertising of this sort might be reasonably defined as an invasion of mental privacy by irrelevant suggestions; an intrusion, without even an apologetic by-your-leave, to which whoever moves about his world is constantly subjected, and which is now being carried to excess. Granting that this harlequinade has come about so gradually at first and so rapidly later that the general public seems to accept it as incidental to a commercial age, a large and steadily growing body of objectors considers it unnecessary, unpleasant, and even impertinent.

This opinion is in no way antagonistic to advertising, but holds seriously that this important industry would be better advised if it paid respect to the old proverb that there is a place for everything. A taxicab in use, for example, becomes temporarily a private conveyance. It is safe to say that a good many patrons will give their preference to taxis without advertisements; and that few, if any, will delightedly choose a taxi because it is so equipped.

Debtors, Creditors and Gold

IT WAS inevitable that many countries would follow the British lead in suspending gold payments. Countries such as some of the British dominions, Egypt, and Portugal are tied to the pound sterling and through the pound sterling to gold. Other countries, such as the Scandinavian family, feel the gravitational pull of the pound sterling, through their commercial or financial relations with Britain.

There is nothing in the news to suggest that these countries will not meet their foreign obligations. Bonds floated in the United States are payable in dollars, not in depreciated currencies. The behavior of the New York bond market of late has shown that investors have not been unduly alarmed by the reports. For instance, the first news caused Swedish bonds to drop on the New York market, but the next day they rallied, just as British Government bonds floated in the United States have recovered. Investors, in other words, feel that the abandonment of the gold standard has nothing to do with debt repudiation.

Investors must also be counting upon the initiation of steps at the forthcoming Franco-American talks to revive world confidence. It was the lack of this precious commodity that caused such a widespread flight from the gold standard. It is impossible to maintain an international standard in the absence of international confidence. The countries suspending gold payments have secured a breathing spell in which they may adjust themselves to the 30 per cent drop in world prices in the last two years and wait for a return of confidence.

No country can possibly find out the economic level of its currency until confidence has been restored to an extent which will allow trading factors to operate in some rational fashion. When conditions return to normal, a good deal of the gold now dammed up in France and the United States will, as statements emanating from Washington suggest, return to its original home, and the new paper standard countries will be able to discover what is the economic value of their currencies and to link them again to gold at that level. Meanwhile the return to normality can be expedited by a wise creditor policy.

Hindenburg

THE 150,000 letters of felicitation received by President von Hindenburg on his eighty-fourth anniversary constitute too rare a phenomenon in the usually thankless field of political service to pass without comment. They are, of course a tribute to character. Sturdy, stanch, steadfast, the royalist leader of the Empire's armies has become the bulwark of the German Republic.

It is not too much to say that the integrity of one man has been the cement which has held together the foundations of democratic Germany amid the political and economic storms of recent months. Gratitude for that service overruns national boundaries. People in every land will join the letter writers in hoping that Germany's veteran President will be able to hold the new "Hindenburg Line"—that intrenchment of courage and honor behind which a great nation is facing an army of difficulties.

Scholars at Large

AMERICAN colleges in the future probably will strive, not to produce more graduates, but to develop more scholars. The new plan of Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, president of the University of Chicago, which permits 725 entering freshmen to proceed with their general education as rapidly or as slowly as they see fit, is indicative of this. Students in the university of the future may pursue courses of study broadly designated as "the humanities," based upon the whole of interrelated human experience. From the rich heritage of the best thought of mankind through the ages will they be taught, learning to reason rather than to memorize.

This broadened, progressive plan is distinctly an advance, even if only an experimental one, in American education. Human life is not divided into sections designated as sociology 1A, political science 2, English 25, chemistry 16, or history 5A. All these faculty-made divisions should be studied as they are in actual experience—an integrated whole, inseparable in development. Great books are written around an individual's place in the social world in a time which will later be chronicled as history. The Julius Cæsar of the history course is the same Julius Cæsar met in the Latin class or in a study of Roman government and civilization or in Shakespearean and other literature.

Under the Hutchins plan students will proceed at their own gait, attending classes and lectures at their own volition, consulting their tutors when necessary, and studying on a self-determined schedule. Whenever the student feels capable of taking a comprehensive examination he may take it, and, on passing, be graduated regardless of the length of university residence. Cramming of petty details will be abandoned when students find that they are expected to have a working knowledge of fundamentals rather than a smattering of factual material.

The University of Chicago plan, which went through a successful trial during the last year, is part of a general wave of new educational methods apparently destined to bring about radical changes in American college curricula. According to Prof. Edgar E. Robinson, chairman of the committee on the independent study plan at Stanford University, twenty-one colleges are now using some form of honors plan. Swarthmore, Rollins, Oglethorpe, Stanford, and Johns Hopkins are among those using honors systems, while Harvard and Yale have established tutorial and house systems based on Oxford and Cambridge plans. Much of the growth of the tutorial plan is attributed to the influence of Rhodes scholars who have returned to America advocating the British system. All these methods aim to discontinue education on a factory basis of mass production in favor of education of the individual.

The new college graduate will be a scholar at large in the many fields of human activity—and a scholar by habit, for education now teaches that learning is a lifelong process and it behooves the modern college undergraduate to acquire an ability to assimilate new knowledge without the aid of prodding professors or predigested textbooks. Something more than "spoonfeeding" is required of the college which prepares men and women to keep abreast of the times.

Freedom of Legislators

RECENT political events in Great Britain have raised a constitutional question of the utmost importance. From certain comments made on the action of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and those members of his former Cabinet who supported him, it would appear the conviction is strongly held in some quarters that a government has no right to inaugurate a policy which its followers in the country may be expected to disapprove.

The problem of the freedom of the legislator has always provided democracy with difficulties. The earliest advocates of the democratic system maintained that a representative of the people was no more than a delegate, bound to act in exact accordance with specific instructions from his electors. Something approaching that attitude has often operated in the United States. That, however, is not the view that has prevailed in Britain. Members of the British Parliament have always reserved to themselves the right to take such action as seems to them best, even in flat defiance of their electors' wishes, provided no pledge has been given beforehand. It was this circumstance that enabled Peel to repeal the Corn Laws in direct opposition to the desire of the huge majority of his party. At election time the electorate sits in absolute judgment upon its representatives; but between elections these representatives have complete freedom to do as they conceive best in the interests of the country.

One might go even further than this. Not only is the statesman on occasion justified in flouting the probable wishes of his supporters; he is even at times justified in disregarding their immediate interests, where those interests conflict with the interests of the nation as a whole. Such a test for voting would certainly reduce log-rolling, or trading, which is the special bane of tariff legislation in the United States.

On this question, as on many others, it is well to recollect the opinion of Burke, who told the electors of Bristol that his primary concern was the prosperity of Britain, and not of the city that had elected him to Parliament. In preferring what he considers to be the interests of the country before those of the class on whose vote he primarily became Prime Minister, Mr. MacDonald has maintained an honorable tradition of British parliamentary life.

A Word for the Wets

"GIVE us back our 4 per cent beer," says the comic magazine Judge, "and the people will be contented and prosperous—like they are in Germany."

The testimony of the senses is not always easy to accept, and here is a case where it is uncommonly difficult to believe one's eyes. Perhaps this squib slipped in while an editor drowsed; or it may indicate a new fairness on the part of the humorous weekly to jest on two sides of prohibition. But there it is; and to add to the confusion of stricken wets, the item is lifted and given even wider publicity by the Literary Digest!

Readers who have been encouraged to joke and scoff at curbing the use of alcohol, and to ascribe to this prohibition most of the ills which seem to have befallen America, now can smile and take another think about the economic value of restoring booze. And for their further contemplation there is the word of that European visitor who wished for his country no greater immediate blessing than that it might have a few months of America's "depression."

Editorial Notes

What small boy doesn't know what marbles are for? Why, to play with, to be sure. And as such, customs officials in India claim they should be taxed 40 per cent import duty. But the importers, who want them for a polishing operation, claim otherwise. They seem to be having about as hard a time to convince the customs people as they would experience in trying to tell the average youngster that marbles were not made to play with.

This summer, while American trade with other countries was declining, exports to Russia more than doubled. In one month Russia bought $12,618,956 worth from the United States, thereby helping, it would seem, to keep the country out of the red.

The example set by employees of the Erie Railway who are hoping to forestall a wage cut by soliciting freight and passenger business for their road, might possibly be worked out to advantage in other lines of business.

The net cost of the World War per day to the United States was $27,600,000. A tithe of that amount, spent for the purchase of goods in the war against unemployment, would get some real results.

"Easy street," the Arkansas Gazette remarks, "is closed for repairs." But observation shows that such street repairs as a rule result eventually in a smoother thoroughfare.

Unfortunately that arms truce declared at Geneva is still too much of an armed truce.

The Palestinian Equation

By OWEN TWEEDY

This is the first of two articles on the present status of the Palestine problem as observed by Captain Tweedy on a recent visit.

JERUSALEM

THIS year I have twice been in Palestine. My first visit happened to coincide with the publication in The Christian Science Monitor of four extremely interesting articles, outlining the *ex parte* views of Arab and Jew alike, and forming in sequence a valuable appreciation of the outlooks of the two factors in what is generally described in Jerusalem as the Palestinian equation. But as an Englishman, I felt—I hope not unfairly—that the picture was not complete. The articles had described the qualities of the two factors without suggesting how their respective *desiderata* were to be harmonized, and they did not cover the intricacies and difficulties of the situation of the would-be solver, the British Mandatory.

In essence, the British Government is in the position of the trustee of an estate which has been bequeathed to two beneficiaries on terms which the trustee is trying to interpret and execute in the face of violent opposition by both parties. The crucial phrase in the "will" runs as follows:

> The mandatory (i. e., the trustee) shall be responsible for placing the country under such political, administrative and economic conditions as will secure the establishment of the Jewish National Home and the development of self-governing institutions, and also for safeguarding the civil and religious rights of all the inhabitants of Palestine, irrespective of race or religion.

Those who are interested in the fate of post-war Palestine cannot read this paragraph of the trust deed too often. It contains three instructions for the Mandatory: to establish the Jewish National Home; to promote self-government, and to safeguard the pre-war and post-war rights of all and sundry. The trustee has achieved but meager success in his mission. For although the National Home has to a large extent materialized, and the Arabs have as much independence and more security than they enjoyed under the Turks, there is as yet no self-government.

It may be said at once, that the ill-success which has hitherto rewarded the trustee's general policy, is due almost entirely to his efforts to promote self-government. Self-government means coöperation between Arab and Jew toward the common welfare of Palestine; but the Arab will coöperate only on an understanding that the Jews are in Palestine on tolerance and not by right; while the Jew asserts publicly his determination to coöperate only if his coöperation is to achieve, in fact, if not in name, the establishment of a Jewish state.

* * *

In January I discussed the problem with an Austrian who had long resided in Palestine. He was cogently symbolic, and openly critical of the trustee. "You British," he said, "deserve all you have got. Not only did you insist on berthing a Jew and an Arab in one sleeping compartment on our creaking Near East Cosmopolitan Express, but you were unbusinesslike enough to book both in the lower and better berth. Neither will accept inferiority and give way, with the result that both are still sitting up—miserable, stubborn, and enraged—and both are naturally just as angry with you as they are with each other. Sooner or later, contract or no contract, you will have to face facts and order one or other into the top berth. Which is it to be?"

That is the question which the trustee has been trying to decide ever since 1922: and it is a question which will only be answered, on the one hand, by a specific definition of the limits of the Jewish National Home; and on the other, by an insistence on Arab recognition of these Jewish rights after they have been duly defined and limited. The last twelve months have witnessed an ill-starred British effort in the direction of such action. The White Book of October, 1930, did produce a policy outlining in welcome, but still inadequate, detail the limitation of Jewish pretensions.

* * *

That policy was at once accepted by the Arabs. But it was violently boycotted by the Jews. The reaction on the British Government was immediate. In February of this year, the British Prime Minister in a letter to Doctor Weizmann (who incidentally has since been ousted from the Zionist leadership by the Left Wing of the movement) revised much of the policy of the White Book in a sense admittedly more favorable to the Jews. But the only result was that while the Jews called off their boycott, the Arabs straightway withdrew all promises of coöperation.

Nevertheless a policy had been laid down and it still exists; and four executive measures—two in practice and two in contemplation—are ready to give it expression. First: the regulation of Jewish worship at the Wailing Wall is established by law. Second: a Legislative Council is to be formed (unless the Arabs boycott it) as a step toward self-government. Third: the preliminaries are being arranged for a development fund to finance measures whereby Arabs who have become landless as a result of Jewish penetration, will either be settled on land to be recovered for cultivation, or will be given employment on new works of public utility. Fourth: sealed cases of arms, to be used in emergencies under British control, are to be placed in the Jewish agricultural colonies.

* * *

Whether this policy will reach fruition is doubtful in the extreme. The Zionist Conference in Basel this summer completed the eclipse of that section of the movement which had hitherto coöperated with the Mandatory and which represented moderate opinion in Jewry, in deference to which Mr. Ramsay MacDonald had written his letter of February to Doctor Weizmann; while the Arab executive in Palestine is at the moment blankly noncoöperative and—on the model of India—has declared a general Arab strike. These are political demonstrations of a tension of emotions which in Palestine amounts almost to racial vendetta.

Leaving on one side its ominous aspect, the picture of Palestine today is distressingly tragic. I have a great friend in Jerusalem, an aged French priest. When I said good-by to him two months ago, he was strangely moved. "As you know," he said, "I take no sides in politics. But of this I am certain. A house which is divided against itself will never be a home for anyone."

Notes From Simla

Viceregal Lawn Parties

FEW scenes are more colorful, pictorial, even dramatic than that of a gathering on the lawns of Viceregal Lodge, Simla, when the Viceroy of India, Lord Willingdon, and the Countess of Willingdon hold one of the numerous fêtes which are a distinctive feature of official life in this winter capital. Situated on a high ridge of the Himalayan hills, the Viceregal Lodge overlooks a vast expanse of wild and glamorous country, which forms a strange, unusual background for the courtly scenes and episodes concomitant with viceregal ceremonies. The gleaming lawns and gorgeous gardens of the lodge make an admirable setting for the gayly colored gowns of the British women, the colorful splendor of the Viceroy's entourage, the scarlet uniforms of British and Indian soldiers, and the richly dressed Indian women who move with singular grace in a garden spot that lies about 8000 feet above sea level.

* * *

Rickshas Reap Harvest

On the occasion of a garden fête at Viceregal Lodge the entire town of Simla is alive with excitement. Every available ricksha is pressed into service to convey the guests to the party, and as each ricksha requires four coolies, something like 8000 Indians are engaged in operating the 2000 vehicles which ply for hire in Simla. For an hour in advance of the official opening time of the fête, these rickshas form a continuous stream through Simla; and as the town is built in a long, straggling line, the scene from a neighboring Himalayan height is like that of a gigantic snake winding along the hill roads, until its head is lost in the forest area that surrounds the Viceroy's house.

* * *

Cold Water On Hot Roads

"Cold water for every man." This is the inscription that may be read hanging over a tap, beside a trading post on the Hindustan-Tibet road, between Simla and Mashobra. The announcement, with its implied invitation, is another evidence of the thoroughness with which the British authorities in India seek to serve wayfarers and those poorer members of the Indian and Tibetan communities whose livelihood is earned along this ancient highway. Lying far below the snow line of the Himalayas at this point, the Hindustan-Tibet road in the summer is one where water is rarely to be seen; and the boon of these unexpected wells and faucets can be readily imagined. There are other water facilities on the road, but government coupons are required to secure the water from wardens who serve it out. And for those men whose work takes them daily along the sun-baked road the advantage of the availability of this "cold water for every man" is one that can be estimated only by those who know India and Tibet.

* * *

Anglo-Indian Coöperation

Work has just been completed here on the moral and material progress report which the Government of India prepares each year for presentation to the British Parliament. The actual writing of the report has been carried out by a young Englishman, Mr. I. M. Stephens, of the public information bureau of the Home Department of the Government of India, which bureau is headed by an Indian, Mr. R. S. Bajpai. The report is an interesting example of the coöperative spirit existing between Englishmen and Indians in connection with the existing governmental policies in India, and is a tangible proof that, granted the "right attitude" is employed, there is no reason why Britishers should not serve "under" Indians in connection with the the future government of the country. The book is a voluminous record of the progress made in India during 1929-30, is marked by a fine literary style, and is an authentic and informative account of the social, political, moral, natural scientific, and other achievements of the period.

* * *

Cool Simla Beckons

Presently, the Government of India will be trekking once more to the plains to establish the seat of government at Delhi, the country's capital. This annual trip to and from the mountains is one that brings the Government much criticism, chiefly on the score of the expense involved in making the change. But when the criticisms are analyzed, it is generally found that those leveling the charges against the Government are invariably inclined to admit that the exodus from Delhi to Simla is necessary. Work in the plains during India's summer season is fraught with much discomfort, especially when the mercury soars to 120 in the shade, with very little shade available! It is widely conceded that the expense of the trip to the hills is more than compensated by the amount of work Britishers and Indians alike can accomplish in the cooler environment of the Himalayan ridge on which Simla is situated.

* * *

Himalayan Scenic Trip

The journey between Simla and Kalka, the first town of the plains to be reached on an excursion from the hills, is one of the world's most romantic trips. The railroad is a triumph of engineering skill, and, in addition to the ordinary trains, the narrow gauge track takes rail motors, which are the popular vehicles of travel between the two points. These modern motors, set against the elemental scenes of the Himalaya Mountains, seem curiously novel, and the road they travel is stranger still. Although only sixty miles long, the Simla-Kalka Railroad runs in a succession of reverse curves of 120 feet radius in and out along the valleys and spurs which flank mountains that tower to 7000 feet. There are 103 tunnels on the line, aggregating five miles in length. At one point the mountains are pierced by a tunnel 3760 feet long, which is situated 900 feet below the cart road, on which the oxcarts of the district ply to and fro daily.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Responsibilities of Citizens

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A United States Senator recently gave his opinion as to methods by which the distributing of liquor might be done with less violence. He suggested the coöperation of city, state and Federal Government in "prohibiting" the sale and distribution of firearms. In the same breath he included the assertion that respecting "prohibition," the law could not be enforced.

Money to buy firearms, to buy public officials, to meet pay rolls of illegal breweries, comes out of the pockets of those who buy liquor or beer.

The rumrunner could be exterminated, suddenly, completely and painlessly, if those who consume his wares would stop consuming them.

There is another class of citizen, equally responsible for misgovernment and corruption. I refer to those who expect their Government to protect them, but who will not go to the polls and vote. The most effective protest is made through the ballot box, and yet it is ignored.

New York, N. Y. ALOE CARTER.